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New toy museum opened in Nuremberg, city of toy-making

CHRIST UND WELT
Deutsche Zeitung

An impressive house overlooking the central market in Nuremberg contains the new toy museum which has just been opened to the public.

Near the Schöner Brunnen Hermann Glaser, the Nuremberg town council's adviser on schools and education and a passionate devotee of the toy museum, hands out printed leaflets about the museum.

Printed on the leaflets in uneven, child-like writing and in Franconian dialect it says: "The toy museum, that's something we must go to and have a look at."

And the children who come to the central market in Nuremberg are happy that the new museum especially for them has now been opened.

Dieter Salbert an avantgarde composer and dedicated teacher has a battery of musical instruments and noise-making equipment in front of him. These include a xylophone, tom-toms, timpani, trumpets, hammers, ice-buckets, pots and pails, and wind instruments of brass and plastic.

His efforts to keep the young orchestra to the right beat and tempo are a failure. The children rush up, hesitate at first in amazement and then one begins to hammer out a beat on the drums, another blows a trumpet, a third shows Dieter Salbert how a musical instrument works and finally from the orchestra there comes a deafening and discordant din brought about by the children's urge to play.

A thousand toy balloons with entrance tickets tied to them are set free. Sausages, drafted in from Kassel, where *documenta* is held, are sold. Dragons with several heads snake their way through the crowds. Young boxers wearing massive foam-rubber gloves spar with each other, a sideshow which involves aiming rubber balls through a hole in a cardboard wall, and fights with cardboard cartons are taking place in front of the town hall. Streamers are thrown and in the midst of the market place a relatively new car is being painted with brightly coloured paint boxes while its owner stands by and smiles saying: "They are only water colours."

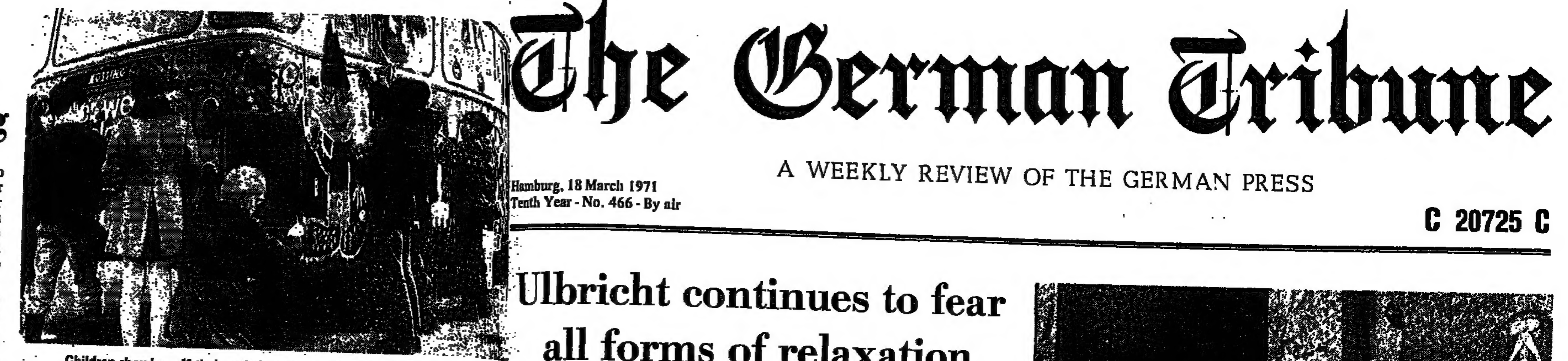
Members of the public who voiced their discontent at this children's happening in Nuremberg were recorded eagerly on tape by the supporters of anti-authoritarian education as a living example of social behaviour.

The things that the children did off their own bat were discussed by the KEKS groups which made headlines at the XXXV Biennale 1970 in Venice.

They confirmed that organised play on the occasion of the opening of this museum met with some opposition, and they made the remark that a toy museum should not just exhibit toys with a historical interest but should also take account of modern toys and more far-reaching subjects such as the role of the child in society and the role toys play in a child's delvelopment.

This is something that the new toy museum in Nuremberg cannot do because there is insufficient space. The space available in this Renaissance building is sufficient for a glance at the history of toys in Germany and other countries. An extension of the premises is planned for later.

This glance has been such a success that it is not only children who are thrilled at the work carried out by the director of the museum, Lydia Bayer.



Children showing off their artistic talents, painting a bus in Nuremberg
(Photo: Erich Gutten...)

From time to time the exhibits at ... toy museum in Nuremberg are cha...

In front of the museum there i... fountain. At least there will be a fou... but at the moment on the site the... neither a sculpture on the fountain... any water. So on the official opening... of the museum which passed without... officially organised celebration it w... wonderful opportunity for the chi... themselves to stand on the fountain... take the parts of sculptures.

And so the fountain was decor... with a selection of fairy-tale chara... such as Red Riding Hood and the Wi... Witch.

They also played the figure *Hans Glück*, a story that was repeated on... opening day in many variations i... guises.

Gustav Roeder

(CHRIST UND WELT, 12 February 1...)

The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Hamburg, 18 March 1971
Tenth Year - No. 466 - By air

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Ulbricht continues to fear all forms of relaxation

Demarcation is the order of the day in East Berlin, demarcation from the other Germans who by belonging to the Federal Republic can at best qualify as a vestigial nation. Walter Ulbricht's Socialist Unity Party (SED) reserves the sole right to represent the "real" German people.

Paradoxically enough, the more the Federal government in Bonn has committed itself to a policy of an opening towards the East, the more unconditionally it endeavours to progress from confrontation to cooperation, the more agitated, indeed absurd, the GDR's fear of rapprochement appears.

"We draw a decided line between ourselves and this regime, with which," says GDR Defense Minister Heinz Hoffmann, "there is no special intra-German relationship. There can only be one relationship between us: that of class enmity."

It is no secret to say that walls not only of stone have separated the two countries for some time. Ideological demarcation against all temptations of free exchange functions perfectly in the GDR in any case.

It has now been joined by the accentuation of what is made out to be a scientific law according to which the process of increased demarcation progresses.

Never before has this theory been taken to such excess – even though notes from the GDR government are no longer returned unread, the East Berlin State Secretary being received at Bonn airport with all the courtesies instead.

The goodwill shown by the Federal government mainly in abandoning Bonn's claim to the sole right to represent the German people and in de facto recognition of the existence of two German states is countered by East Berlin by increased emphasis on demarcation.

This is all taking place against the background of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw which were intended according to the other side too to create an atmosphere of reconciliation and cooperation.

At the beginning of December, just before the unrest in Poland, the Warsaw Pact countries, meeting in East Berlin, confirmed that relations between the countries of Europe have of late increasingly tended towards good neighbourliness and cooperation.

The demarcation gymnastics of the SED, coupled with frequent red light manoeuvres, represent a strange contrast programme to the Warsaw Pact communique. How great the domestic insecurity of a socialist system must be that responds so allergically to attempts to bring about rapprochements and to liquidate the vestiges of the Cold War.

East Berlin has an argument at the ready to explain its emphasis on demarcation in the middle of a phase of rapprochement between East and West. Demarcation is taking place in this country too, it is claimed – in the Social Democratic Party (SPD).

Of late even Moscow, though in terms of moderation, has joined in the campaign against Social Democratism and what is called the amplification of anti-Communist noises. As in so many instances it is well worth while harking back to developments in the early post-war years.

In the aftermath of the deeds of Hitler and Stalin the men who drafted this country's Basic Law incorporated in it safeguards against abuse of basic rights to the detriment of freedom.

Fortunately no serious attempt has ever been made to wield such a dangerous weapon as Article 18 of Basic Law (Forfeiture of Basic Rights).

As confidence in the forces of public political debate has grown the practice of having the Supreme Court rule on the constitutionality of extremist political parties has also been abandoned.

Nowadays the political spectrum in the Federal Republic includes both extreme right-wing and extreme left-wing parties, the Communists (DKP) for instance.

Now that there is no longer any resort to repressive procedures, for want of a better term, there can be no avoiding political differences and when the need arises political lines must be drawn.

Meeting in East Berlin

State Secretary Egon Bahr (left) being greeted by a member of the German Democratic Republic delegation when he arrived in East Berlin for the eighth meeting with the GDR delegate, Michael Kohl. Herr Bahr told pressmen after the meeting that there had been no new development in the dialogue between the Federal Republic and the GDR government.
(Photo: dpa)

Erhard Eppler, Minister for Development Aid, has stated for his party that Social Democracy does not end "where young people are on our heels asking us what we are aiming at", nor does it end where young people rediscover Karl Marx.

It does not even end where one person or the other indulges in verbal confusion. The limits of Social Democracy to the left are where an ideological dogma is to be put into practice at all costs to the party.

In a country in which a single party with a single ideology has a monopoly of power discussions of this kind are, of course, superfluous. There is no other side.

The powers that be are all the more suspicious of any element of information and debate introduced in the way of free exchange. They are afraid that it will weaken their system.

They feel a growing need not only to have their frontiers and the status quo but also something far more difficult to define guaranteed. They want a guarantee of some kind for their political and social status.

The Communist and Western countries are in a different position on this point. Soviet proposals for a security conference Moscow would so like to see held bear witness to a major worry within the Eastern Bloc.

Until the intervention in Czechoslovakia the demand for dissolution of military blocs played a major part in the debate. Since then there has no longer been a mention of liquidation of alliances.

The reason for this reserve does not lie only in a growing awareness of realities. It is mainly because, for reasons of bloc discipline, particularly after the Polish unrest, that the Soviet Union is not prepared to forgo the Warsaw Pact. It does not even approve of discussion of the idea.

In the GDR, on the other hand, evolution is feared. The powers that be are arch-conservatives as far as the inviolability of their own social status quo is concerned while remaining fairly ruthless as regards revolution in neighbouring countries where the class enemy is in power.

This lack of parallels represents a serious problem in respect of a return to normal of any substance. The West can forgo intervention of any kind but they can hardly give any guarantee against evolution.

It knows that freedom can not be stabilised merely by safeguards for existing frontiers and realities. Change in the sense of greater openness and an increasing exchange of information must be added if enmity, prejudice and aggressiveness are gradually to be reduced.

What must still be done before the GDR feels able to afford to substitute a little more courage, coexistence and competition for its present demaracation exercises?

Hans Schuster

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 6 March 1971)

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Nixon and North Vietnam threat

Forward defence in the form of an invasion of North Vietnam as a way out of the dilemma of Laos has again been suggested by President Thieu of South Vietnam.

It was clear in the circumstances that President Nixon would make some comment in his recent TV press conference. Thieu, he said, had neither suggested an invasion nor requested air support, but he did have the right to consider the possibility.

Mr Nixon did not preclude the possibility of air support. It would, he said, be directed against missile pads and be extended to other military complexes if North Vietnam were to interfere with the US withdrawal programme.

These are Sybilline pronouncements but it would be as well to rate them first and foremost as verbal concessions to President Thieu who in the wake of Vietnamisation is to bear the brunt of the war and has a right to greater freedom of decision.

They also represent an accompaniment to proposals made at the same time for a mutual withdrawal – of US troops from South Vietnam and North Vietnamese from South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The threat of an attack on the North is intended to make Hanoi ready to negotiate, though North Vietnam is well aware of the fact that it is only a threat and that President Nixon can hardly have a major expansion of the conflict in mind.

(Handelsblatt, 8 March 1971)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europe must pay the price for an American troop presence

Nato is loved and cherished by people in the Federal Republic. In 1969 a survey was carried out in which those taking part were given ten statements about Nato and asked which they thought were most appropriate.

Fifty-one per cent plumped for: "Nato has brought the countries of the western world closer together." Forty per cent chose a statement to the effect that the West owes a debt of gratitude to Nato for ensuring peace since the Second World War.

And thirty-two per cent backed the statement: "Without Nato we would have been overrun by the Communists long ago and incorporated into the East Bloc."

With these views of the effect of Nato a majority is in favour of a continuance of the alliance. Even the objections to an American presence are less forceful in the Federal Republic than elsewhere.

But since the mid-sixties American politicians have been calling for a cutback in their troop commitments in Europe and especially in the Federal Republic. The Democratic senate majority leader, Senator Mike Mansfield, for instance considers that the burden of responsibility for the defence of western Europe falls too heavily on US shoulders, while European defence initiatives are inadequate and not up to the level that could be provided by the countries in question. His criticism is sparked off by the drain on American revenue and foreign exchange.

As a matter of fact the balance of payments problem is at present so much in the foreground that the political and military facts are tending to get neglected.

It is correct that Bonn gains on currency exchange from the stationing of foreign troops on Federal Republic soil. Balancing up this deficit is the point of negotiations, not the payment of costs for the stationing of troops here, nor are they anything to do with payments to occupying forces, which are only paid for the troops stationed in Berlin.

The agreement covering the period 1 July 1969 to 30 June this year provided for a payment of 3.04 thousand million Marks annually, covering eighty per cent of the foreign exchange losses as estimated by Washington. This was not entirely to the satisfaction of the Americans, since some senators only consider the purchasing of armaments as genuine balancing of foreign exchange deficits, and not the acquisition of American treasury bonds by Bonn.

But lately the word has gone around that substantial troop withdrawals from this country would not bring any great material gain to the Americans. Withdrawal of 100,000 American soldiers would only bring an actual saving of one to 1.5 milliard dollars, corresponding to only one per cent of the American defence budget and as far as the financial problems of the United States are concerned it would be just a drop in the ocean.

If the Americans did withdraw in force it would be cold comfort to us in Europe to know that they are gaining very little from the move.

With the doctrine of the balance of power in mind the military balance in the West would be disturbed without a comparable troop withdrawal in the East.

The credibility of the strategy of "flexible response" must, to put it mildly, be tried and tested. The nuclear threshold would be lowered again and the mothballed "big-lift strategy" would be given an airing.

If Bonn and the other partner countries in western Europe want to prevent such a development they must pay the price for a military presence. Otherwise the grim prediction that was doing the rounds in 1968 that the military alliance of the capitalist countries threatened to founder on the very essence of capitalism, namely money, would be revived.

President Nixon is in a treadmill and it is certainly not only because of a love for Europe but also from his own strategic and political interests that he took an important step towards a compromise with Europe on 4 October last year, when he stated in Dublin that the United States would in no circumstances cut its commitments to Nato *unilaterally*.

This "generous" promise was made easier for him by the meeting in Brussels of European Ministers and officials on 1 October at which the Defence Ministers of European Community countries decided to raise funds communally totalling about 1.8 milliard Marks in order to bolster up and expand the infrastructure of Nato and remove this burden from America.

Bonn considered that it would profit from this programme in the sense that it took the foreign exchange problem from the Federal Republic-American plane and made it a matter for the alliance.

The snag to this plan was that a number of Nato countries would not agree to it, particularly Great Britain. Even the London *Times* attacked Defence Minister Lord Carrington for taking pride in the fact that he had assigned additional naval vessels and aircraft to Nato but had rejected the Federal Republic suggestion of a contribution from Britain to the infrastructure of the alliance.

In this bungled situation help came from Bonn. The money coming from the most recent agreement on foreign exchange between London and the Federal Republic (at least 100 million Marks per year up till 1976) will mean that it will still be possible for Britain to make a contribution to the European Group's programme.

Although this under-the-counter business cannot be taken as a "crude analogy" to the foreign exchange negotiations that are to be held with the United States, as Bonn government spokesman Conrad Ahlers stressed, this assistance should in all have some influence on the negotiations with under Secretary of State Samuelson beginning in Bonn on 10 March.

As a model pupil, if not the rescuer of the alliance, Bonn has a right to expect careful treatment from Washington. No specific figures have yet been mentioned. These could undermine negotiating positions.

Christian Potyka

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 March 1971)

Borten's resignation underlines EEC weaknesses

Extension of the European Eco[nomic] Community from six to ten me[mbers] which is scheduled for 1973, mea[ns] the founder-members as well a[s] applicants for admission economi[c] political headaches.

At the moment "Europa" ha[s] recent resignation of Norwegian pr[emier] Per Borten on her conscience. [The] resignation of a head of State is sy[mpto]matic of the still unsolved pro[blems] involved in extending the EEC.

Per Borten had to step down b[ecause] his government is whole-heartedly [com]mitted to entering the EEC, while [...] given the Norwegian popular mo[vement] against entry into Europe – there [is] only a movement of this kind in [...] Britain – access to documents [...] showed his own reservations about [join]ing the Common Market, as he [...] now readily admits.

For one thing these reservatio[ns] concerned with democratic contro[l] process of integration in western Eu[rope]. Applicant countries, Great Brit[ain] particular, but also Norway and De[nmark] have a great parliamentary tradi[tion] that as far as they are concern[ed] structure and nature of the Eu[ropean] Economic Community is "authorit[arian]".

The European parliament in Str[asbourg] has, up till now, on account of its [...] controlling authority not even th[e] role of fig-leaf to cover the [parlia]mentary nakedness of the EEC. [It will] have to be strengthened considerab[ly and] given teeth if the Norwegians ar[e to be] persuaded that the process of integ[ration] in Europe is democratically legitima[te].

For another thing Per Borten fea[red] entry to the Common Market w[ould] [make] Norway lose her national identity. [In this] respect he certainly would receive [...] support from Britain among the ap[plicant] countries and from France amon[g] countries already in the EEC.

Adjustment of customs regulatio[ns] [and] a communal agricultural market [with a] five year transition period may [...] feasible, but an economic and cu[rrency] union affecting "hallowed sov[ereign] rights" might be going too far.

Both reservations, democratic [...] and national identity, are close[ly ...]. Indeed for as long as the Euro[pean] Parliament fails to control the proce[ss of] integration it comes particularly har[d to] give up sovereign rights.

All six founder-member countri[es of] the EEC should therefore recogni[se that] it is not sufficient to work out [...] finance policies which affect na[tional] identity. In addition there must [be a] "Minister for Europe", a possibility [that] was touched on in discussions at th[e ...] meeting of the Council of Minister.

(Telegraf, 3 March [1971])

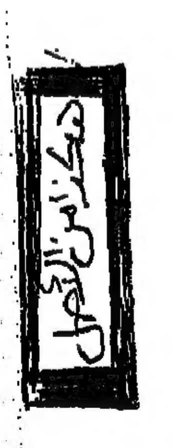
The Soviet Union is building up a powerful naval force. Naval bases on the Red Sea, the presence of the Russian fleet in the western Mediterranean, air bases in certain Arab countries around the Mediteranean supported by Russian troops are all threatening Nato lines of communication.

The accelerated construction of a fleet of nuclear submarines with middle range missiles of the Polaris type is in an emergency a grave danger for the Atlantic sea routes. With the major naval exercise "Ocean" last year the Soviet fleet demonstrated the possibilities of world-wide strategy.

Russian armament on a large scale and the threatening speeches of the Soviet marshals who are once again speaking o "revanchist and neo-nazi" tendencies in the Federal Republic against which the Soviet Union must put all its weapon bases on the alert since the Soviet Union is threatened are in marked contrast to Russian diplomats' peace gestures.

Indeed the contradiction between the belligerent orders of the day of the marshals and the friendly gestures with which Soviet diplomats are approaching the "European security conference" is remarkable.

This is treated with all the clarity that is required in the Defence White Paper published by the British government each year, stating that it would be folly if we were to assume that the willingness of the Soviet Union to enter negotiations, in itself to be welcomed, were tantamount to an alteration of basic Soviet aims.



Rearmament and security conference – non-contradictory terms in Russia

In a similar manner the government statement on foreign policy made by the President of the United States attacks Soviet aims.

President Nixon bases his calculations on recognition of the fact that the United States no longer has superiority in the nuclear weapons stakes and poses the question what the intentions of Moscow are with its programme of rearmament.

He describes the development of American-Soviet relations as "mixed" and speaks of "intransigence" as "the main feature of the Soviet system".

With such cautionary feelings Richard Nixon is formulating the conditions for that European security conference which the Kremlin is pressing for ever more forcibly as the last ministerial conference of East Bloc nations and the visit of the Finnish President, Urho Kekkonen, to Moscow showed. The Finnish government has already officially agreed that the conference can be held in Helsinki.

Rearmament and security conference are not, however, in Russian eyes contradictory ideas. Both pursue the same aim, namely to diminish American influence in Europe and render Nato ineffective.

While President Nixon considers the relations between the United States and Western Europe as a "cornerstone" of peace in Europe. The Brezhnev Doctrine takes a different line.

This states that the "fight against the intervention of all outside forces whose aims and interests are foreign to the people of Europe", that is to say keeping American influence out, is the perequisite for European security.

Statements such as this clearly show the different lines taken by American and Russian diplomats towards free Europe.

It is, therefore, only too clear why Richard Nixon considers "harmonising" American interests and the interests of individual European nations so important and why the Anglo-Saxon countries at least consider the Soviet policy of the iron hand in the velvet glove with the utmost scepticism.

Heinz Holldack

(Münchner Merkur, 3 March 1971)

The German Tribun[e]

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-[in-chief]: Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editor[-in-chief]: Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. [Eng]lish language sub-editor: Geoffrey Pe[...]. Distribution Manager: Georgine von P[...].

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Sc[höne] Aussicht, Hamburg 22. Tel.: 2 20 12 5[6]. [Telex:] 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kad[...] 65 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 6[...]. [Te]lex: 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 8 – Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlags[druckerei], Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed i[n the] USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 We[st ...] Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TR[IBUNE] reprint are published in cooperation w[ith the] editorial staffs of leading newspapers [of the] Federal Republic of Germany. They ar[e com]plete translations of the original text, [in no] way abridged nor editorially redrafted.

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Brandt's government must pick up the broken pieces of the reform programme

The Free Democrats said they were going to sweep away the old cobwebs – the Social Democrats promised to create a modern Federal Republic. On 28 October 1969 a newly elected Chancellor Willy Brandt expressed in more concrete terms in his statement of government policy the details of what was meant by these election slogans.

At the end of a long catalogue of plans running to 8,000 words Willy Brandt said: "This government makes many demands, not just of others, but also of itself. Its aims in mind are specific."

After sixteen months of the SPD/FDP coalition government it is now obvious that the demands that were made were too great, at least for the government itself. Obviously it vastly overestimated what could be done in its four-year term of office and many reforms will still be outstanding when the next general elections come along in autumn 1973.

The main default will be in the plans which are grouped under the heading of "domestic reforms". It must be all the more trying for this government that the reform programme will not be completed on time since Willy Brandt – egged on by Walter Scheel – stated before he came to power that he would be a Chancellor devoted to domestic reforms.

This is the main task that the SPD/FDP coalition set itself – to make sweeping improvements to the education system, to provide better health welfare, old-age reliefs and legal reforms, to create equality of opportunity for all and to free society from outmoded systems, to mention just a few of the aspects of the reform programme.

Much of this has now had to be shelved. The state of affairs is made clearer by the nice distinction between what the government calls *Kernreformen* (main or essential reforms) and the others, which have not actually been given a name.

One *Kernreform* for instance is the revision of company law. This is in fact already under way, but even in this case it seems unlikely that the net result will be earth-shattering.

Among the other unnamed reforms that must go by the board are, according to a statement made by government spokesman Conrad Ahlers, the introduction of a flexible age-limit for retirement pensions and of a legal claim to time off work for essential further education.

It is true that Willy Brandt was very cautious in what he said back in October 1969: "the government will make efforts to . . ." and "we consider it important to set about . . ."

But it is just as true that the retiring age question and the matter of time off work for educational purposes cannot be postponed without admitting that *Kernreformen* have had to be shelved.

Whether a worker is able to take courses during a paid holiday, whether he can prepare himself to meet new heavy demands, whether he can for the most part decide when he will leave work and go into retirement – these are questions that concern the ordinary man-in-the-street far more than treaties with communist countries.

The government and the political parties are now well aware that the reforms that have a real chance of being passed will not change the world radically, nor will the expectations of the government and the electorate in the autumn of 1969 be met.

Neither the voters nor the government will take much consolation from the cold comfort that other governments in other countries are not having a much better time of it.

Other governments, too, have made the mistakes that are now easy to recognise in retrospect. The Brandt government miscalculated finances.

Recently Finance Minister Alex Möller again pointed out the financial burden on the government of the reforms that have already been carried out, which are only modest compared to the overall reform plans.

The sums involved are staggering. The government has to contend with an additional burden of 8.2 thousand million Marks between now and 1974 to provide for disabled ex-servicemen and its plans to encourage accumulation of capital wealth in private hands have cut revenue income by 1.9 milliard Marks.

The secret documents outlining the plans of the finance planners in Bonn, which were made public recently show that the government is expecting to run up a deficit of 33.3 thousand million Marks between now and 1975.

Developments in the industrial sector of the economy have also contributed to these disappointing figures and experience has shown that industry and the economy cannot be controlled by the government at will.

A contributing factor is the increasing tendency all over the world to put economic growth before currency stabilisation. Not even Professor Karl Schiller, who was regarded as a miracle man, could protect the Federal Republic from these tendencies.

But an important contributing factor is the reforms themselves. When they were worked out it is obvious that not all eventualities were taken into consideration. With revenue only increasing slowly and prices rocketing, these reforms, if carried out as originally intended would tear a great hole in the country's finances. The outcome is that they have had to be shelved.

So the government's promises were too lavish. But one factor that must not be overlooked is that the Brandt government unlike its prdecessors has been bold and tried experiments. Reforms naturally involve experimenting, since they are a break with tradition.

As always those who stand to gain nothing from reforms object to them. If employees' rights are increased employers suffer. If students are given a say in the running of universities the staff lose some of their power. The result is that those affected give out warnings and predict catastrophes. This creates a sense of uneasiness among ordinary people.

The Bonn government would be doing itself a favour and helping its reform programme along if it stated quite clearly what reforms can be carried out in the next few years and what cannot.

In this respect Bonn should not wait to the autumn as planned, but should speak out immediately taking advantage of the major debate on reforms that the Opposition has called for.

The government cannot avoid coming out in the open, however much this may hurt, if it is to take seriously what Willy Brandt said in October 1969: "We are not looking for fans; we need thinking men, who are critical, take decisions and shoulder responsibility."

Hans Werner Kettenbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 27 February 1971)

Parties are neck and neck in popularity

According to a recent public opinion poll the Social Democrats and the CDU/CSU are about equal in popularity with 45 per cent of the population coming out in favour of each.

Eight per cent of people in the Federal Republic support the FDP at the moment and two per cent favour one of the minor parties, according to the survey, which was published by the government press and information office.

The Allensbach survey was conducted by asking 'surveyees' what they would vote if there were a general election the next Sunday.

At the last real general elections the CDU/CSU gained 46.1 per cent of the votes, the SPD 42.7 and the FDP 5.8 per cent.

A breakdown of the Allensbach figures shows that of the men questioned 49 per cent favour the SPD and only 39 per cent the CDU. Of the women 41 per cent claimed they would vote SPD, 49 per cent CDU or CSU. As far as FDP voters are concerned the sexes are roughly level.

(DIE WELT, 12 February 1971)

Young Socialists must fall into line or quit the SPD

There is a rumble in the SPD. Instead of directing their energies to the hard election struggles in Berlin, Schleswig-Holstein and the Rhineland Palatinate, party members are involved in the internal disputes between the party leadership and the Young Socialists.

Munich Mayor Hans-Jochen Vogel's decision not to stand for re-election was only one outward reason for the running battle between top Social Democrats and the party's revolutionary inspired youngsters.

The senior committees of the SPD have rejected suggestions that party members and Communists should hold joint meetings and work in close cooperation. Since then and following the Bremen Congress of Young Socialists members of the party have been holding ever more heated discussions.

Mayor Vogel's spectacular decision not to stand as a candidate again and the strong criticisms he has made against the Young Socialists have sounded the alarm all over the country and the set-to that was long overdue has now begun.

Soothing words such as were doled out to the Young Socialists in Bremen are no longer good enough. The party leadership must give a lead and take the consequences.

The SPD, Willy Brandt as Chairman and Willy Brandt as the government leader have other problems to take care of than the endless time-consuming discussions about tension within the party.

There is still the question of getting the treaties with communist countries ratified: despite the hopeful exchange of letters between Willi Stoph and Klaus Schütz the ship of State has not yet sailed through the rocky waters of Berlin negotiations; the fate of the SPD/FDP coalition government still hangs by the thread of a narrow majority which is additionally burdened with the lead-weight of uncertainty about the future of financial and economic considerations this year.

Put too much of a burden on this thread and it will break. Acting as if this government is firmly in the saddle for the rest of its term of office shows the lack of common sense of the Young Socialists and allied organisations when it comes to the political realities.

The fact that they are surprised when the Opposition makes capital out of squabbles with the leadership shows how naive the *Jusos* are.

These young radicals are not too young to understand the frame of mind of the people. And their memories cannot be too short that they have forgotten already the painful twenty years in which the SPD had to sit in opposition in the Bundestag.

It was only with the development of a left-wing popular party line as presented by the Bad Godesberg programme that the SPD managed to make the breakthough into the bourgeois stratum of society. It was only then they broke out of the ghetto of thirty per cent of the votes, which had meant for them seemingly eternal opposition and took over the role of government.

If the Young Socialists turn back the clock and revoke the Bad Godesberg programme making the SPD into a left-wing socialist cadre party out to fight class distinctions then it will not take much imagination to see where their notions will lead the party. They will be packed off back to the opposition benches again.

If this is the idea of the radical groups in the Young Socialists and they rather want to lose governmental power than fear this contingency then they will be drawing the line once and for all between themselves and the party establishment. The longing for oblivion which seems to have struck a part of the Young Socialists is anathema to a party in power.

It is up to the SPD to see how it can calm down the extremist tendencies of the *Jusos* and how it can come to terms with them. Fear of the relationship between Social Democracy and Communism is much more far-reaching than this internal party conflict.

In this respect basic concerns for our free social system are in the spotlight and it is essential to give a satisfactory and binding answer to these questions. This has already been done by the SPD in its *Unvereinbarkeitsbeschluß* (statement of incompatibility).

Now it is important for the Young Socialists to accept this decision voluntarily and realise that it is not possible to come to agreements with enemies of democracy such as the German Communist Party (DKP) and the Federal Republic Young Socialist Workers (SDAJ) even if the matter up for consideration is to do with tenants, apprentices or workers' actions.

Willy Brandt's statement that social democracy and communism are incompatible must not be ignored. He said: "Anyone who does not understand this or does not act accordingly will have it drummed into him that he has joined the wrong political party."

Whether the ultra left-wing circles of the Young Socialists and the Social Democratic Students Federation will take this to heart or not only time will tell.

Willy Brandt's statement is clear enough and no one can pretend he has not understood it because of ambiguity.

C.M. Lankau

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 28 February 1971)

■ ARMED FORCES

By 1981 Bundeswehr to have swing-wing fighters



Lieutenant-General Günther Rall, commander of the air force, was asked about the present stage of development of the new MRCA fighter at a press conference held at the end of January when the first Phantom jet was brought into service at Bremgarten airfield, near Freiburg.

His reply was evasive: "We do not want to talk about that today, today is the Phantom's day." This answer was understandable considering the short amount of time at his disposal and the fact that the day was indeed dominated by the new arrival from the United States.

But few problems occupy the Luftwaffe leadership as much as the building of the plane that should be the armed forces' most important weapon in the air from the second half of the seventies onwards, perhaps until the end of the century.

It had only been about ten days before the press conference that the Ministry of Defence had asked the aviation industry involved in the development of the new fighter for an exact estimate of costs.

"It is now up to the aviation industry to acknowledge the costly investigations into the necessary expenditure on the MRCA by supplying binding maximum prices and themselves creating the necessary security for the programme," Brigadier General Gerhard Limberg wrote in the periodical *Soldat und Technik*, whose standpoint is close to that of the Ministry of Defence.

It must also be noted that Limberg is the "system envoy of the Luftwaffe leadership staff" and therefore the main person responsible for the new fighter project.

As the plan stands at present, 920 MRCA fighters are to be built in a cooperative venture between the Federal Republic, Britain and Italy. Britain will take 420 of these short-take-off swing-wing planes, the Federal Republic 400 and Italy 100.

Ten prototypes are already under construction. Their maiden flights are to be made in 1973. The aviation industries of the countries participating in the scheme will each be given a share of the contract. Britain and the Federal Republic are each to do 42.5 per cent of the work, Italy the remaining fifteen per cent.

In July 1970 all three parties in the Bundestag defence committee agreed that the supersonic MRCA Panavia 100/200 would replace the Starfighter from 1978 onwards.

This agreement was reached after lengthy deliberations between the participating nations as it had not been easy to reconcile the various ideas.

The Bundeswehr naturally has an interest in ensuring that defence against conventional attacks should be as strong as possible and as near the demarcation line as possible. Aircraft are needed by the Bundeswehr to strenghten the army's fire power.

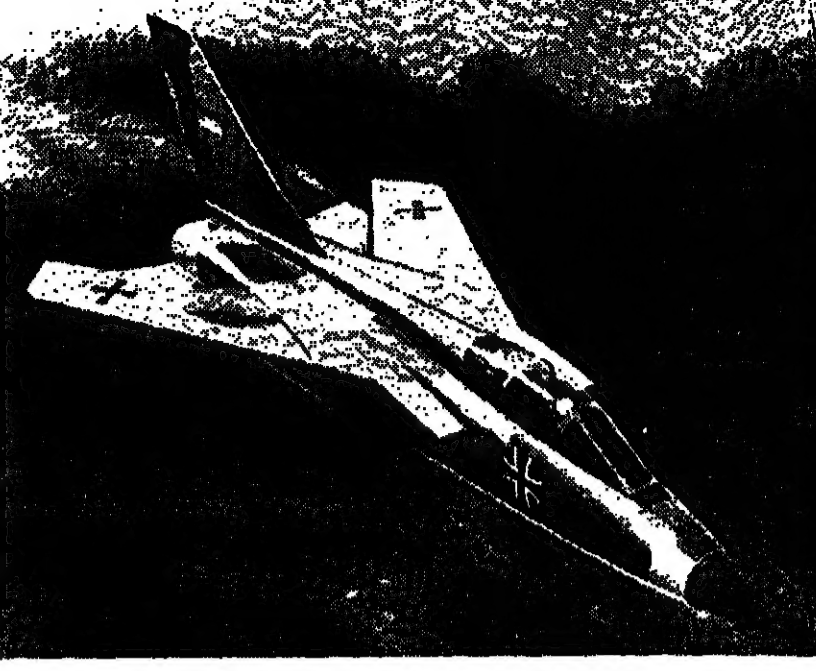
Bonn also places great importance on the possibility of short starts from airfields. Johannes Steinhoff, the previous air force commander, thought it necessary for units to be transferred quickly to small airfields in a case of emergency.

The British prefer the aeroplanes to give the land-based troops indirect support by cutting off invading forces from their reserves and supplies. Britain's geographic position also demands a longer-range plane that can also attack important installations in the potential enemy's rear.

Italy favours a capable interception fighter while pursuit planes are less important for the Federal Republic because of its position.

The Dutch also showed interest at the beginning of the deliberations but then withdrew from the project.

The plan now submitted seeks to unite the ideas expressed by the countries involved and satisfy the demands made of the MRCA (Multi-Role Combat Aircraft).


An artist's impression of the MRCA fighter

The aeroplane is considerably smaller than the Phantom. It will be recognised by:

Swing-wings, enabling great operational flexibility in land operations, low-level flying and aerial combat.

Two jets, to ensure a high degree of safety and operational effectivity. A great plus will be its manoeuvrability, acceleration and rate of climb. Its maximum speed will be two to three times that of sound.

A minimum speed lying far below that of the Starfighter and Phantom, giving increased safety during take-off and landing.

The plane will be constructed as a two-seater. That means the previous plan to equip the navy with a two-seater and the air force with a one-seater version has been dropped.

In the spring of 1969 the Panavia Aircraft company was set up in Munich as a cooperative venture to build the plane. Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm of Augsburg, the British Aircraft Corporation of Warton and Fiat of Turin are all involved in the company.

Participating in this project gives this country's air industry the chance of entering the international market once again. All Bundeswehr aircraft have been bought abroad up to now.

The costs for each plane are gi[...] fourteen million Marks. This figu[re ex]cludes development costs. It depe[nds on] wages and prices whether this will [be the] final figure.

The final word on the number [of] MRCAs to be built has not yet [been] spoken. The Americans are trying [...] a gap in time between the Starfighter [and] the MRCA that they could fill wit[h the] Lancer offered by Lockheed wh[o] built the Starfighter, a Macdonell-Do[uglas] version of the Phantom or a produ[ct] from Northrop.

Will they try and exert their infl[uence] during currency talks with the Fe[deral] Republic in the hope of finding [...] promises?

It is disputed whether there is [a] military need for a supplementary pla[ne]. If there is, its task is seen as th[e] providing air superiority over the b[attle]field.

The first prototype MRCA will [prob]ably make its maiden flight in the au[tumn] of 1973. The first seventy machines should be delivered to two Luft[waffe] squadrons in 1977 and, if everything [goes] to plan, twelve squadrons and th[us] the whole of the Bundeswehr w[ill be] completely equipped with the MR[CA by] 1981.

Wilhelm Gr[...]

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 25 February 1971)

Plans to improve soldiers' newspapers needed

The Bundeswehr press, in practice mainly divisional newspapers, has never had an easy time of it. The idealism of the amateurs responsible for producing these papers has always clashed with the demands — not always unjustified — of the leadership. This has resulted in a stereotyped style and a decline in interest.

Reports of manoeuvres are one of the favourite subjects of the eleven soldiers' newspapers that sell 635,000 copies a year and are distributed throughout the various divisions of the Bundeswehr.

The newspapers are sold at thirty pfennings each and the Ministry of Defence provides a subsidy of twelve pfennings per copy. Each copy costs one Mark to produce but the difference can be covered by profits from advertising.

The guidelines of the Ministry of Defence state that the soldiers' newspapers — made by soldiers for soldiers — should "strengthen the soldiers' feeling of unity. . . help recruiting and also establish esprit de corps."

Press officers on the divisional staff honestly do try to provide this with the modest means at their disposal. Their commentaries criticise petty and major grievances in the Bundeswehr.

Party politics should be excluded, as Karl-Wilhelm Berkhan, State Secretary in the Defence Ministry emphasised, but there are occasional clashes.

In an article entitled "Soldiers of the Fourth Fusilier Division" appearing in *Der Grenzwald* Brigadier-General Joachim Lindner had to point out to a corporal-cum-editor that a divisional newspaper was "a source of information for the troops and not a platform for political discussion."

In an editorial on defence policy entitled "Bonn's Gamble with our Security" the corporal had attacked the government of being governed by their own wishful thinking in their Ostpolitik.

Social Democrat business manager Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski was described by him as supreme commissionaire Ben Wisch, the Chancellor as Willy the Great and Walter Scheel as his prophet.

After his rebuke, the corporal gained his revenge in a report on a discussion about citizens' rights and quoted armed forces envoy Fritz Rudolf Schultz as saying, "I oppose taking politics out of the Bundeswehr." The corporal added, "A statement that shows the course to take."

Division news is far less explosive but characteristic of the reporting of life in the forces. There is mention of "youths with Jesus-like manes" who pass the barrack gates and find out in discussions with the soldiers that members of the Bundeswehr "do a lot of deep thinking about their present activities. This is a matter of fact for us soldiers but an astonishing experience for those schoolchildren."

There are reports on work done on war graves, gifts to old people's homes, paraplegic games, disaster operations, parent mornings, accidents, manoeuvres with soldiers from other NATO countries, promotions and awards. Long reports dealt with the introduction of the black, green and deep red berets.

Conscripts in Amberg scorn, "Decent girls don't seem to dance with soldiers here." In an article entitled "How Faithful are Soldiers? " one conscript writes, "She had dark hair and we had already had three dances. Suddenly she asked what I did for a living. I told her I was a soldier. That was my last dance with her. Since then I've always said that I was a waiter, a commercial traveller or, in [case] of real emergency, a television rep[...]"

Illustrated reviews of films such a[s] *Dissolute Life of the Marquis de Sad[e]* a substitute for pin-up girls whos[e pic]tures the commanders do not like [...] in the papers.

When asked whether the form o[f] troops newspapers came up to the e[xpec]tations of the Defence Ministry, Be[rkhan] replied, "We do not want works c[...] but papers that are to be read and [...] the soldier."

But there is growing criticism o[f] papers in the Defence Ministry. Th[e aim] is centralised editions as published [...] air force or navy. A commissio[n] recently submitted to Defence M[inister] Helmut Schmidt proposals for imp[roving] the quality of the soldiers' newspap[ers].

Asked about the editing that we[nt into] his newspaper, one press o[fficer] wrote, "I type out every word pers[onally] on a typewriter that does not [...] belong to me. This also applies to a[...] received from the soldiers whi[ch are] rarely ready for immediate public[ation]. More hard work goes into the film[,] book reviews, editorials and this letter [for] example. My editors are conscripts [I] have transferred to me as there are [no] special posts for the job." *Bernd L[...]*

(DIE WELT, 2 March [1971])

■ EMANCIPATION

Women want equal pay for equal work

One worker in three in the Federal Republic is a woman. Nine million female employers between fifteen and sixty years of age are more than a small cog in this country's economy. And these nine million employees are dissatisfied with their pay.

Looking at what their male colleagues earn, they demand that the principle of "equal work, equal pay" should be put into practice. A survey conducted by the Trades Union Confederation (DGB) shows that this is the largest grievance of working women.

Sixteen years ago the Federal Labour Court stated that women's wages and other discrimination against women in the financial sphere were not compatible with Basic Law. But in many branches of industry many women who do the same work as men are paid ten to fifteen per cent less.

There is hope on the horizon. Discrimination has been almost overcome in some branches such as the chemical industry. But while men on average earn 6,75 Marks an hour, women only earn 4.65 Marks.

The food and leather industries seem to think little of their female workers as it is here that complaints of discrimination are most frequent.

In the spring of 1970 the DGB asked 9,000 women to answer a questionnaire listing fifteen possible improvements to their conditions. The reply of women workers of all grades was clear — what they wanted most of all was an end to the differences in pay. Almost half the women placed the settlement of this problem above all other wishes.

Many women workers demand that this discrimination should be balanced by more favourable pension regulations. That would be possible by introducing a hardship settlement that would compensate women for years of underpayment. The DGB has already raised this matter with the Minister of Labour.

Reducing the minimum age for pensions is also given great emphasis by working women. In fact there is more demand for this in Bavaria than for equal pay.

While progressive youth training, good homes for reasonable rents and leave of absence for training courses range high in the list of wishes, more participation in decision-making is not mentioned until eleventh place.

Women do not want to be seen as petitioners however. They are self-confident. The DGB states, "Professional activity for women is of great importance for the women themselves, indispensable for the economy and necessary for society."

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

CDU women demand better deal for women


Helga Wex, the new chairmam of the CDU Women's Association (Photo: dpa)

Helga Wex, a member of the CDU executive, was elected chairman of the Christian Democrat Women's Association at the congress held in Lübeck. Anna Brauksiepe, the former Minister of Health, had resigned from this chairmanship after holding it for ten years.

The two hundred or so women at the congress divided into various working groups to discuss divorce law reform, social security for women, educational issues and "topical questions of foreign policy and development aid".

A critical statement on divorce law reform declared that it was not enough for Gerhard Jahn, Minister of Justice, to formulate in his Bill extremely restricted and non-material grounds for the application of the hardship clause.

A material hardship clause was necessary, the delegates said, if economic hardship was to be ruled out in the case of a divorce.

The congress proposed that the amount of maintenance to be paid should be based primarily on the woman's living conditions at the time of the divorce.

The Bill, the congress claimed, did not mention custody of children born in the marriage nor did it state how divorced women were to be ensured satisfactory old-age insurance.

The Christian Democrat Women's Association congress also demanded that the years spent by children in education should be taken into account in the woman's old-age insurance. The housewife should be treated just like a professional woman, delegates said.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 March 1971)

More married women work

The latest statistics show that the number of married women who work full-time or part-time during their marriage has continued to increase. This figure has risen by nineteen per cent in the last eighteen years that have been statistically processed. The growth of the number of women of working age increased by only nine per cent during this period.

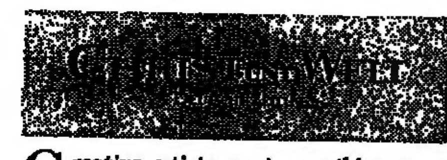
The highest rate of married women at work is found in the age range up to 25. Over fifty per cent of this category are at work.

Forty per cent of the 25 to 30 age range work, a little below forty per cent of the 30 to 45 age range and over forty per cent of married women aged between 45 and 50.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 February 1971)

■ THE ARTS

Artists' congress in Frankfurt to mark start of campaign for better conditions



Creative artists want something more than good will to express their solidarity and form a trade union. These individualists fighting for recognition and commissions in the most diverse ways ranging from the art sale rooms to museums and cooperative forms of distribution find it hard to come to any decision on unity.

They often lack the linguistic precision necessary to express themselves. Extreme use is made of sociological platitudes.

And to form any organisation, they are in urgent need of a central body that will employ pragmatic ruthlessness in representing artists' interests, at first those in the social sphere.

A promising beginning is now evident. Professional associations at Federal state level have their own statutes and are not free from provincial narrowmindedness. They have stood aloof for a long time and often done nothing else than satisfy the petty vanity of their officials.

Prominent artists rarely dared hope for their — lasting — support and thrashed their own way through the jungle of the free market all depending on the strength of their own muscles and independent of whether it was a question of commission on gallery sales, membership and influence of a jury or offers to exhibit in museums or festivals. Things are now about to change.

Professional associations have buried their rivalry. Despite the fact that Berlin and North Rhine-Westphalia are not represented in the head organisation, all the professional associations sent delegates to a session recently held in Frankfurt to draw up the agenda for the first nationwide congress of creative artists.

In order that no one should be excluded and as a bait to attract prominent loners, a broadly based executive is planning for the congress. Apart from the professional associations, it is planned that non-members and even art students should be eligible for membership of this committee.

Apart from association officials, independent artists such as Eberhard Fiebig and Klaus Geldmacher and students from the Hamburg Academy of Art were present at Frankfurt.

There are plans for a demonstration of the artists' restored self-awareness in Frankfurt one weekend during the second half of April.

A thousand artists are expected in the Paulskirche when President Gustav Heinemann speaks there. This at least is the hope of the organisers whose plans are closely based on those of the Writers' Association.

Chancellor Willy Brandt considerably raised writers' self-esteem in Stuttgart and now Gustav Heinemann should do the same for the creative artists in Frankfurt.

The basic features of a programme have also been drawn up. These will be read out in the Paulskirche as a resolution and will then be given a few final touches by a working committee before being passed by the assembly.

It has not yet been decided whether there is to be a link with the trades unions and, if so, what sort of a link. The Writers' Association too is still discussing this issue but it is hoped to unite all "culture producers" and, in an act of definite solidarity, "effect a corporative entry into one of the trades unions affiliated to the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions."

The list of demands to be made in the Paulskirche to the lethargic public and reluctant partners in the conflict of interests is extensive and still vague on a number of points.

So far there has been no decision on whether the Congress is to be a platform for non-political social demands or a meeting place for artists with political convictions. Each of these alternatives has its supporters.

There is a clear wish for closer cooperation in the field of artistic work for public enterprise. Artists should be used more in public projects and the ruling that two per cent of construction costs should be used for artistic decoration must be rigorously applied.

In a voluntary statement of intent the artists have also said that they would like to share responsibility in a variety of ways for social planning. They are thinking of town planning, social work and even education.

Their decisions should influence questions of whether skyscrapers are to be built or not. Their function should not be limited to creating frescos for the finished product.

School children must not be confronted with art for the first time when being forced to visit a museum. Instead artists are offering themselves as advisers to kindergartens, schools and universities. The aim is to treat seriously their "total social function".

Many of the demands go back to the "Berlin Initiative" — a list drawn up by the Berlin association though extreme ideological phraseology such as "the abolition of the bourgeois cultural privilege" has been toned down.

But there are clear signs of a antipathy towards galleries, whose activities as "commercial art centres" be restricted.

Art dealers may perform an imp function as artists rarely make contact with their public and are convincing when presenting their This question of the dependence of artist on the art dealer and vice must not be lightly answered a consequences could be fatal.

The right permitting the creative ar claim one per cent on the resale of works has proved effective only limited extent. Artists who are still rarely profit from this, it is only widows of famous and recognised m artists who receive anything.

It has been worked out that the ta would be completely wiped out b administrative costs of the contr body yet to be set up.

The logical demand arising from t an increase in the percentage to fi cent. This would require an amend to the present law and, to show Bu tag members in Bonn the urgency of situation, a lobby would be nece though one does not exist at present.

Demands for more democracy in ing museums and art societies urgent especially as historical h often predominate in these institutio

The formation of "consumer a tions" would certainly lead to imp new impulses.

But the wish for radical dem could end, despite all good inte with the "wholesome feelings of people" playing the decisive ro purchasing policy for example.

These feelings would also play a cisive if dubious role if the "partici of the affected population" is ensured in juries ruling on what wo art are to be incorporated into bu schemes.

Social concessions are strangely and although clearly expressed. Artists sh no longer be taxed for sales, they sh be allowed to join social insurance sch and there should also be a social bo

Continued on page 7

Tilla Durieux – grand lady of the theatre dies in West Berlin

Actress Tilla Durieux has died in a Berlin hospital at the age of ninety. She was unable to recover from the effects of a broken thigh caused by a fall on 26 January.

"She does not possess it but she manages to achieve it", wrote critic Alfred Kerr in 1922 after Tilla Durieux played Gerhart Hauptmann's Elga not quite as the playwright would have wanted it but as a "person with her own grace".

She managed to break away from the strong grip of the Viennese Goddefroy family, whose ancestors had come from France and Croatia, and become an actress, despite all opposition.

She used her grandmother's name in Olmütz, the present-day Olomouc, Czechoslovakia, in 1901. Two years later she was earning a starting salary of 150 Marks in Max Reinhardt's Berlin Ensemble.

It was not long before she acted herself into the lime-light. Her first great role in 1903 when she played Salome after Gertrud Eysoldt had to step down due to illness, became legendary.

In 1910 when she played Judith, Kerr found the first of many metaphors for her: "A deer that has eaten pepper".

Tilla Durieux was considered one of the most elegant women in Berlin at that time. In the post-Naturalist era she had an important influence on the development of a new method of acting.

She was an impressive interpreter of strong feminine emotions and played the heroines of Classical and modern drama.

During her youth she was the first Eliza Doolittle in George Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*, Friedrich Schiller's Lady Milford and Eboli and Friedrich Hebbel's Judith.



(Photo: Archiv/Keystone)

She played Mary Stuart, Queen Elizabeth, Lady Macbeth, Max Dauthendey's Katharina and Ibsen's and Strindberg's heroines. One of her most splendid roles in her repertoire of female figures was Frank Wedekind's Lulu.

The Nazi takeover in 1933 forced Tilla Durieux to emigrate with her third husband, a banker named Katzenellenbogen. She had previously been married to painter Eugen Spiro and Berlin art dealer Paul Cassirer.

In 1952 Tilla Durieux returned to Berlin from Zagreb. Once again, at the age of 72, she was a beginner wh acted under the direction of Bo Barlog in Christopher Fry's *Firstb* Berlin's Schlossparktheater.

At that time only a few people remembered her triumphs with Mo lenberg, Elisabeth Bergner, We Krauss, Fritz Kortner, Käthe Dorsch a Paul Wegener.

But Ernst Deutsch stood alongside once again "I was self-conscious at first rehearsal", she reports. "I felt a had five feet and seven hands. The was not a success and althoug audience and the press treated me know that I did not give a great formance".

But she pushed her way up once At an advanced age she began a c that was to last almost twenty yea In her younger years Tilla Durieux h that infectious "pleasure in her acting" that Herbert Ihering alway mired.

This was evident when she p Giraudoux's Mad Woman of Ch And writing about the one-charact *Langusten* which Tilla Durieux pl an eighty-year-old throughout the try and on television, Willy Has admiringly, "A complete rebirth. S goodness, a smile, fortune. I don't have ever seen her smile on stage apart from malicious smiles".

Tilla Durieux was made a profe 1967. Her next role would been the duchess in Jean An *Invitation to the Castle* to be during the Wiesbaden May Festival.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 February 1971)

■ ARTS SPOTLIGHT

Forum set up to investigate film problems

Munich's Film Forum is taking shape. It has been encouraged by similar organisations in London, Strasbourg, Bordeaux, Frankfurt and Hamburg and has been helped along by the Munich municipal authorities.

With their encouragement the working group of new German feature film producers in conjunction with Fritz Falter (*Studio für Filmkunst* in Munich) have worked out a "study for the setting up of a film communication centre" in Munich.

The working group is presenting this as well in the name of the syndicate of filmmakers, the association of German film and television directors (a registered company), the Teleclub of the Bavarian Television Service and others.

Interest in the scheme is great. The aim is to produce Kino 71 or more likely Kino 80. The originators of the film forum idea base their ideas on the work of American psychologist and sociologist Ernest Dichter.

He has been called upon by the film promotion society in Berlin to carry out investigations into the attitudes of the highly selective Federal Republic filmgoer. His investigations have proved what was known all along, but what nobody wanted to accept: the cinema in its present form can no longer satisfy the requirements of a demanding viewing public.

Demands that are made on the modern cinema are that it should educate and enrich, it should be a means of contact and a social activity and that it should give comfort and provide a service to the general public.

Ernest Dichter said: "From the point of view of the experience it provides the cinema is without par or rivals ... Films are modern, but the films on offer at the moment are unrealistic, banal, stereotyped and disappointing".

No wonder then that audiences are dwindling. No wonder that in the past five years 1,800 cinemas have had to close their doors, this figure being one third of the cinemas in operation in this country in 1965.

At the Munich Film Communication Centre the cinema will again be a source of fun and pleasure. The audience will have a chance of making contact in large and small groups, they will be able to communicate with each other, discuss points and enlarge their awareness.

The working group for new German film producers has set the Munich film forum the following tasks:

*Culturally and artistically important films should be made available to a broader section of the public.

*The public will be offered a more l ively, more varied programme, more relevant than in the past to the requirements of the age.

*Films will be presented in a way that will urge people to discuss them and exchange opinions on them. Mutual exchanges of opinion between members of the public and filmmakers will be encouraged. The filmgoing public will have a direct look at the work of the filmmaker.

*Experimental films are to be shown. The experience that has been gained by these means will be put at the disposal of all groups that are interested in it.

Young people are particularly keen to become filmmakers. What was until recently purely a hobby has lately become important in the sphere of education. School groups are making films of their own and films as part of lessons are becoming more common.

In this respect the film forum can fill a gap. Teachers and educationists will also have a chance to use the forum to mug up on film production, the art of filmmaking and the history of the cinema.

For this aim to be realised two things are necessary. Firstly it is essential to break free from the grips of the few distributing companies who determine what shall and shall not be shown in this country's cinemas today, and whose interests are entirely confined to the profit motive.

Secondly it is essential to provide accommodation for film and TV film performances in libraries, discotheques, bars, cafés and snack-bars.

For a membership fee of just ten Marks per year, with a membership of around 6,000, and other sources of income it will be possible to keep the film forum going fairly independently after initial subsidies from public and private sources.

The main prerequisite for the success of Munich's film forum is that it should be freed from the conditions that are normally imposed on the film world by the state of the market.

Ingeborg Weber

(Kieler Nachrichten, 20 February 1971)

Continued from page 6

up to help needy artists, though no mention is made of how funds are to be raised for this.

It is in this field that difficulties are greatest and that changes are urgently required.

A resolution sent by the Munich association to the Bavarian Provincial Assembly states that fifty per cent of creative artists are maintained by their wives or relatives, thirty per cent have to earn a living in some other way, three per cent earn a little from their work and only 0.3 to 0.5 per cent record adequate to good earnings.

The Frankfurt Congress will bring clarity in the demands and sober up anyone with illusions. A profession is at rock bottom as far as the representation of its interests is concerned.

This malaise should be recognised at Frankfurt so that these outcasts of our affluent society can start out on their long march toward the representation of their interests.

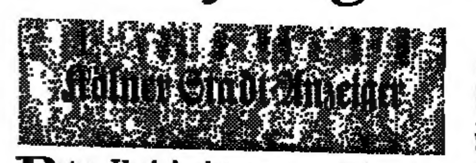
The opportunities provided by this mammoth congress should be used to express clearly outlined demands and must not be squandered in empty, though merry agitation.

After this meeting to create self-awareness this work must be continued at national level by a professional organisation which does not as yet exist.

Uwe Schultz

(CHRIST UND WELT, 26 February 1971)

Macheath goes West in Hacks' *Polly* staged in Göttingen



Peter Hacks' plays are good for the box-office. This fact has been borne out again by two productions in Cologne of "plays based on plays" by 42 year-old Hacks, *Die Schöne Helena* (Beautiful Helen) and *Amphitryon*.

Although Hacks has lived in East Berlin since 1955 he has been virtually the house dramatist of the Deutsches Theater in Göttingen since he received the Munich Drama Prize.

The Göttingen theatre put on the first-ever performance of the Hacks version of *Amphitryon* and has staged the Federal Republic premieres of other works such as *Die Schlacht von Lobositz* (The battle of Lobositz) and *Margarete in Aix*.

Another of his plays to be performed in Göttingen was *Der Frieden*, based on Aristophanes.

The lastest in line is the 1963 play *Polly, oder Die Bataille am Bluewater Creek* which was premiered in 1965 in Halle/Saale, in the GDR.

Polly is another play based on a play. It is Hacks' version of John Gay's "Polly," his follow-up to the *Beggar's Opera*. This play was banned when it came out in 1792 because it was too obviously a satire on living politicians. It never managed to repeat the success of the *Beggar's Opera*.

Likewise Peter Hacks' play stands in the shadow of the famous German version of the *Beggar's Opera*, Bert Brecht's *Dreigroschenoper* (Threepenny Opera), even though Brecht's play has lost a lot of its force with the years.

Peter Hacks' *Polly* depicts three aspects of morality, with the roles of settler, pirate and Red Indian. In this respect he avoids foisting a morality of his own on the audience. References to contemporary politics and living politicians are none too clear. The playwright makes general judgments, underlined by the director, Herr Fleckenstein, who points to anti-Americanism with a gigantic statue of Liberty.

In this play, too, Hacks managed to surprise his audience with his brilliant dialogue. His dialectic is convincing even though the argument in favour is generally drowned out by the contra. There are occasional pearls of wisdom, which are almost proverbial, strewn in the dialogue, such as "not waging war is better than winning wars".

His partisan support of the anti-European naivety of the Redskins is rather comical.

Hacks leaves it open what he understands by a "positive heroine". Polly is motivated by her love for Mack the Knife. She follows the husband who has become known as a criminal and who is now unrecognisable in his guise as the chief of the pirates heading for America. Following her instincts she decides in the disputes between the groups in favour of the Indians. Not recognising her Mack she sacrifices him to the knife.

She dresses up in men's clothing and is promoted to the rank of lieutenant. She eventually recognises her Mack in the guise of Morano, but by then it is too late. She is in a position to save his skin, but in order to escape earthly justice Macheath has already taken poison.

Polly remains where she belongs — among the Indians. Mack is dead. Long live the Indian Prince! "Whoever favours Fortune, Fortune favours!" Is this the be-all-and-end-all of a "positive heroine"?

Unlike Polly, Macheath is a man who has insight into the nature of things and can lift himself above the level of the animal world.

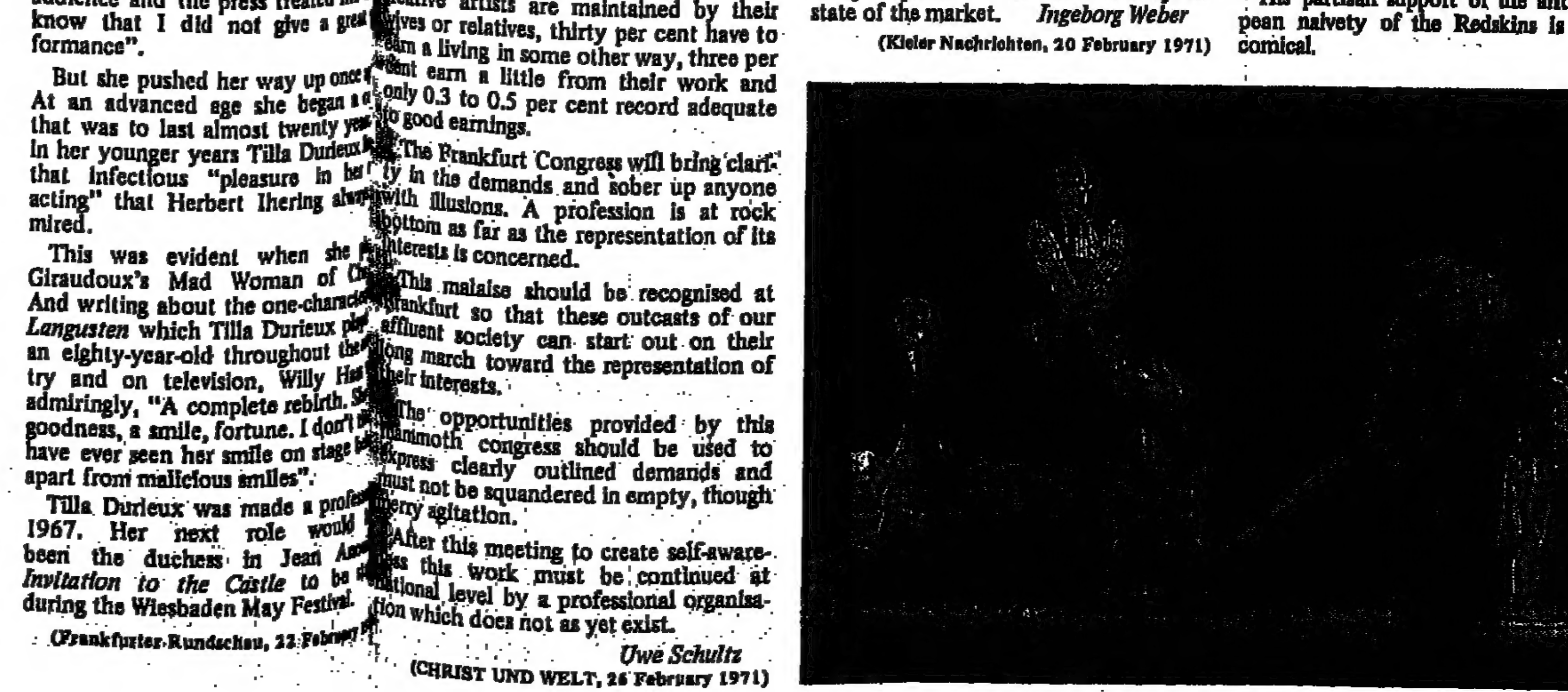
Hacks has enriched Gay's sentimental comedy with a lot of humour, irony, satire and parody. Günther Fleckenstein goes further with his gags.

Once again there is singing in the usually unmusical Göttingen theatre and this helps to put the audience in an appreciative mood. André Asriel's music which is reminiscent of Kurt Weill in places, but without Weill's flair parodies classical music as well as *Schlager*.

Although the applause was generous the audience must have left the Deutsches Theater in two minds about what they had seen.

Wilhelm Unger

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 February 1971)



A scene from 'Poly' by Peter Hacks premiered in Göttingen

(Photo: Kaspar Seiffert)

'Great' arts fair in Cologne

The Arts Fair which will be held in Cologne from 13 to 21 March will be one of the largest art exhibitions of its kind in Europe with about 130 exhibitors.

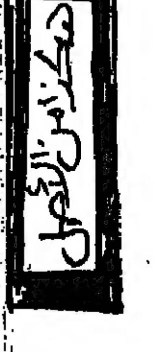
The organisers are speaking in terms of "the greatest fair that has ever been held". Certainly from the point of view of the type of exhibits this fair will cover a broader sweep than any before, for the organisers say that it will cover all aspects of the art and antiques trade with no gaps (apart from progressive art).

A recent publicity release from the organisers, *die Kölner Messe- und Ausstellungs-GmbH*, said that there was a distinct lack of good works of art on the market.

Generally speaking values have gone up by between fifteen and forty per cent. This even applies to silverwork for which prices have gone up by twenty to 25 per cent at international auctions in the past six months.

The interest in and demand for paintings by old and modern masters, signed sketches, old drawings, weapons of historical interest, East Asian art and pottery and furniture remains constant. It seems likely that interest in such *objets d'art* will increase. The Cologne arts fair is bound to show whether or not this is true.

(Handelsblatt, 19 February 1971)







■ UNIVERSITIES

Red Cell activity a real problem in West Berlin and Munich



Deutsche Presse Agentur, this country's news agency, recently conducted a survey on the distribution and activities of "Red Cells". The appearance of these groups has been looked upon with concern by politicians responsible for educational affairs and with mistrust by a growing section of the public.

The survey states that Red Cells play a role in clashes about study and teachers at university that can only be described as increasingly revolutionary and Communistic.

But the very definition of these terms is difficult and is in a constant process of change, whereby questions of tactics and the influence of ideological movements must be considered.

It must first be said that Red Cells with names such as Rotzoek, Rotzphil, Rotzmed, Rotzanrom and Rotzzeiwi are not student organisations like the Social Democratic University Association or the Christian Democratic Student Ring and do not therefore receive financial backing from the Ministry of Health, Youth and Family Affairs.

Red Cells are independent groups whose members have mainly been recruited from the Socialist Students Union that has been dissolved at Federal level.

Exact information on the numerical strength of the cells is not available. As the General Students Committee (Asta) at Bonn University says, none of those people in question are interested in giving the intelligence services more exact information.

The aims of the Red Cells can on the other hand be more accurately outlined, despite considerable regional differences. The most important factor is these groups' conviction that the prohibition of the Communist Party (KPD) in 1956 should not entail a prohibition of Marxist teaching at universities.

This explains demands by Red Cells for the appointment of Marxist teachers, the organisation of lectures under the name "Socialist Study Programme" and opposition against "bourgeois learning" and the present examination system.

This is the ideological basis that has led to banner headlines about the breaking-up of lectures, strikes, the occupation of university departments and the resultant violence.

According to the survey the main centres of Red Cell activity are Berlin, where the movement started, and Munich. Frankfurt and Heidelberg Universities then follow and the groups also play a role in Münster, Bochum, Hanover, Göttingen and Regensburg.

There are many universities in the Federal Republic where Red Cells have not gained a footing and where there are no basis groups (or, if there are, very weak ones) which are often a first stage towards the Cells.

In Berlin there are Red Cells in the Free University, the Technical University and the College of Education. The Berlin Senate estimates that the groups total some 500 members, two per cent of the student population.

Red Cells are stronger in the arts subjects and economics than in the sciences. This feature is repeated at other universities. Within the subjects the Red Cells try to exert influence on the appointment of staff ranging from tutors and assistant lecturers to professors.

Some Red Cells draw up their own Socialist study programme. That of the students of German has caused a far-reaching conflict with Professor Werner Stein, the Berlin Senator for Science.

As he suspected that they could be unconstitutional, Professor Stein banned three seminars contained in the programme. The Free University reacted by complaining to the Administrative Court which has not yet made its decision on the issue.

Red Cells are also opposed to the present examination system which they are trying to alter, if not abolish altogether.

In a report issued on 16 October last year the Berlin Seante agreed that the Red Cells had unconstitutional aims but at the same time refused to ban them as it wanted to combat these groups by political methods.

There are twelve Red Cells at Munich University, ranging from Rotzphil, the Red Cell for Philology, to Rotzanrom, the Red Cell for English and French. Asta, whose membership consists solely of Red Cell members, refuses to give any figures.

The groups consider their next task in the universities to be "the struggle for the preservation of the constituted student body". Next term they are to draw up a black book on the existing university laws and bills.

Asta announces that about one thousand students are currently taking part in a Marxist-Leninist study programme organised by the Red Cells. Up to now some 390 practice certificates have been recognised in the Red Cells' student seminars. So far there have been no direct clashes at the universities.

(Handelsblatt, 24 February 1971)

Housewives attrac[t] from the kitchen t[o] the kindergarten

Jürgen Girgensohn, the Social Dem[ocrat] state Education Minister of [North] Rhine-Westphalia, plans to attract [...] hundred housewives a year from [the] kitchen into the kindergarten.

Appeals by the Minister who has been in office for two months have [had] an overwhelming success. So far he [has] received 2,500 applications from w[omen] who want to attend shortened co[urses] and train to become kindergarten t[each]ers.

Drastic reforms are planned to e[nd the] kindergarten malaise in the Feder[al Re]public. The Federal state of North R[hine-] Westphalia has taken the initiative.

On taking up his new position, [...] Girgensohn had already come to [the] conclusion: "It is no use building [more] and more kindergartens and giving [...] important functions within the f[rame]work of pre-school education i[f the] shortage of staff continues to b[e] disastrous."

Girgensohn remembered the tri[ck em]ployed by former Christian Dem[ocrat] Education Minister Professor Mik[at to] help end the teacher shortage in pr[imary] schools. The Professor attracted w[omen] interested in education from their h[omes] or other jobs and gave them a [short] period of teacher training. This me[thod] proved successful.

Girgensohn plans to approach the [kin]dergarten malaise by employing a [similar] method. Applications are invited f[rom] women who are at least 25 years [old,] have the "mittlere Reife" school [cer]tificate and have done three years c[areer] training. Three years as a housewife qualifies as career training.

The first course began in Cologne [a few] days ago. Another fourteen begin [in] August. As only 500 places are avail[able] on the courses, Girgensohn is able [to] select the best of the 2,500 applicants.

These women are being credited [with] experience in another job or in running [a] home. They study for only three se[mest]ers before doing twelve months pra[ctical] work and gaining the title of "[state] examined teacher."

During the course the women ar[e paid] grants based on their last so[urce of] income. So far a lot of the app[licants] have been housewives with small chil[dren.] The grants for housewives attending [the] course should be enough to help the[m] with the housekeeping.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 15 February [1971])

Education policy will bring about greater equality

Things are changing at high schools and universities in the Federal Republic. Few workers' children, attended these educational facilities in the past but they are now beginning to catch up.

This welcome development is not due so much to the material assistance given to workers' children as to the equal opportunities aimed at in educational policy. The first results of this policy are also linked with the continual increase and spread of affluence.

The Federal Statistics Bureau has investigated the gradual change in relation to the social origins of new university students.

In the winter term of 1966/67 more than a third of all freshmen came from academic families. This figure had sunk to one quarter by winter term 1969/70.

The proportion of children of white-collar workers who did not go to university and of blue-collar workers is continually increasing. The figure for the 1969/70 winter term was 39.1 per cent compared with 31.3 per cent for 1966/67 winter term.

The proportion of manual worke[rs in] the total figure for male emplo[yees] decreased from 55.1 per cent to 53.9 per cent between 1966 and 1969.

But the proportion of manual work[ers'] children starting university study incr[eas]ed from 6.5 per cent in the 1966 winter term to 10.6 per cent in 1969/70 winter term.

The children of civil servants ar[e the] most strongly represented group. C[ivil] servants make up only 7.3 per cent o[f the] working population but 26.1 per cent [of] first-term students are the children [of] civil servants. In 1966 the figure was 2[...] per cent.

There is a similar situation with [the] self-employed. Only the proportion [of] white-collar workers' children am[ong] first-term students is anything like t[he] proportion of white-collar workers in [the] total working population.

Gerhard A. Fried[...]

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 21 February 1971)

MEDICINE

Twins' lives threatened by germs and bacteria

Airtight plastic tents are proving life-savers for two small patients in the Ulm Children's Clinic. Without this protection twins Werner and Erwin Rohringer from Grafertshofen would sooner or later die of an infection that would probably be as harmless as the common cold for healthy children.

The twins were born with an immunological deficiency on 28 February 1969 and have therefore little chance of fighting off bacteria and vires.

Werner and Erwin have to live in a different world to the rest of us. Their world must be sterile. They breathe filtered air and eat germ-free food.

"Life island" is what the doctors call the large isolated beds that have so far guaranteed the two patients' survival. The distance between these islands and the environment is however minimal, amounting to the thickness of the plastic tents.

Apart from the first day after birth, the Rohringer twins have had no direct contact with any human, whether it be their father Fritz, a mason, mother Johanna or the doctors at the Ulm hospital.

There is always the plastic skin in between, even when the boys are kissed by one of their four nurses or when they hold a conversation with the world around as all two-year-olds do.

Hygiene is the number one priority in the Ulm Children's Clinic as far as the twins are concerned. Even their own body germs are reduced by antibiotic treatment.

Everything entering this life island, from toys to clothes, must first pass through a sluice where it is purified of all germs. When the nurses want to feed or dress the children they use large gloves that are fitted seamlessly into the two plastic tents.

This means that the two small patients can be cared for as well as other children of their age who do not need to be protected from bacteria and vires by complicated technical apparatus.

Congenital failure of the body's defence mechanism is rare. But several children a year must fall victim to it in the Federal Republic alone. More accurate information cannot be given as there is a relatively high unknown quantity.

The Rohringer family from Grafertshofen is a good example. The couple married eleven years ago and have seven children. But only six-year-old Manfred is completely healthy.

Werner and Erwin feel well but really they are seriously ill and rely completely on the protection of these life islands. The other four children, a girl and three boys, are all dead. None of them lived longer than nine months.

Professor Teller of Ulm University says, "When the second child died, the parents began to wonder and they became suspicious after the third death."

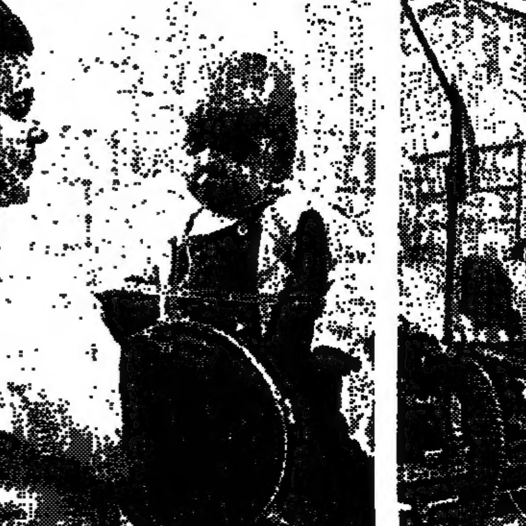
Only then did doctors find the reason for the deaths — a syndrome involving the lack of antibodies or, in lay language, a lack of the defence cells against germs.

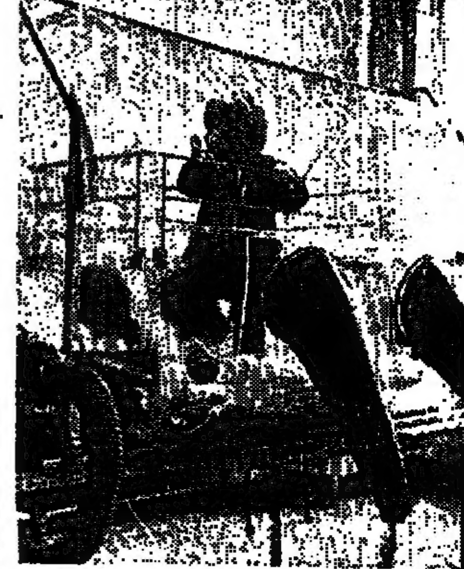
When the twins were born in February 1969 the doctors were prepared. They had enough time to carry out exact examinations as newly-born children are protected during their first three to five months in the world by antibodies inherited from their mother. But then they have to stand on their own feet, as far as defence mechanisms against infection are concerned.

For Werner and Erwin it was a life and death issue to be fully isolated from this time onwards. This was possible with the help of a completely enclosed plastic tent.

Each child received his own plastic tent that was five feet long, three feet wide and three feet high. This has gained some time — but not a decisive amount.

One thing is certain — Werner and Erwin cannot spend their whole life banished to germ-free life islands. A thirteen-man medical team at Ulm University, including Professors Fliedner and Teller, will one day be forced to cure the twins of their immunological complaint.





Twins Werner and Erwin Rohringer in their plastic tent

(Photos: Universität Ulm)

The doctors will use the only method promising success — a bone marrow transplant. Bone marrow produces the body's defence weapons against bacteria and vires. By transplanting alien bone marrow, doctors hope to help the small patients form their own defence mechanism.

An American and a Dutch boy have already been cured of congenital immunological complaints in this way. But even bone marrow transplants have not been able to prevent more than thirty other children dying prematurely.

On 10 December 1969 Professor Fliedner used a hypodermic to take bone marrow from the hip-bone of Johanna Rohringer, who was then thirty years old.

A method developed by Professor van Bekkum and Dr Dicke, both of Rijswijk in The Netherlands, was then used for the first time in the Federal Republic.

The mother's bone marrow cells were separated by centrifuges into various concentrated protein solutions. The two Dutch doctors came specially to Ulm to supervise the procedure.

Afterwards forty million of the bone marrow cells were injected into Werner's blood stream. The alien cells find their own way to the child's bone marrow.

Bone marrow transplants are relatively simple from the technical point of view but because of tissue compatibility doctors are faced with even greater problems than they are when transplanting organs.

The tissue can be rejected as is also the case in heart transplants for instance when the recipient's body reacts against foreign material.

But there is also the danger of the reverse process. Dr Genscher of Ulm University says, "To put it bluntly, the child is then rejected by the foreign bone marrow".

The separating process developed by Professor van Bekkum and Dr Dicke allows doctors to eliminate those cells that would act most violently against the tissue of the recipient.

To find suitable donors, the Ulm medical team consulted the data bank of Professor van Rood of Leiden, another Dutchman. Blood samples were sent in a thermos flask packed in ice.

But the first attempt proved a failure. By the time the blood arrived in Leiden it could no longer be used for tests. The air mail delivery had taken too long.

The second consignment was sent at supersonic speed thanks to the Bundeswehr. A helicopter flew direct from the Ulm hospital to a waiting jet with the blood samples. The thermos containing the blood was in Holland ninety minutes later.

But there were no donors registered in the transplant centre with tissue factors that were completely identical to those of Werner or Erwin.

Johanna Rohringer was the only solution. Her bone marrow cells harmonised so much with Werner's that the doctors were able to attempt a transplant.

The forty million cells did not revolt. There was no great incompatibility between the mother's cells and those of the child.

A spectacular success seemed to be in the offing when the number of antibodies in Werner's blood increased in the weeks following the transplant.

But in the course of time it became obvious to the doctors in Ulm that the foreign cells had not settled permanently in the child's organism and multiplied.

In the meantime Werner has learnt to stand and walk and he has become a quite a strapping young lad. But this powers of resistance have not kept pace with his physical growth.

And twin brother Erwin? As the Rohringer twins came from two ova, each of them needs a donor of his own. But no suitable donor for Erwin has been found, despite the many offers of help resulting from newspaper reports about the twins' fate. Even a prisoner wanted to donate bone marrow.

Life is more complicated for Werner and Erwin than for other children. It is not only larger-sized trousers, jackets and shoes that they need. They are now starting to grow too big for their "life islands". They will soon have to move into new, larger plastic tents specially made by a firm in Rorschach, Switzerland.

They also need the aid of a psychiatrist. Psychiatric treatment is necessary if the twins are not to lag behind in their mental and intellectual development. They cannot have the same experiences that other inquisitive two-year-olds do on their first voyages of discovery.

Will the day ever come for Werner and Erwin Rohringer when they can safely leave the plastic tents that are today their prison and their life-saver?

Hanskarl von Neubeck

(Münchner Merkur, 22 February 1971)

Research into the phenomenon of shop-lifting

The Scientific Research Institute in Cologne may prove to be the ultimate salvation for shoplifters who have fallen foul of the law. Professor De Boor, the Cologne psychiatrist, is being helped by lawyers, psychologists and specialists in internal medicine to discover the reasons for the phenomenon of kleptomania.

Since the Institute was set up last October some interesting aspects of the phenomenon have been discovered. The researchers believe that the scientific picture of the "normal" shoplifter is determined by three features.

Everybody has an acquisitive urge lurking inside him as part of his biological inheritance. The large display of goods in department stores provokes an emergency situation in the form of a mental challenge.

Certain situations cause the collapse of the shoplifter's code of norms. This leads to the conclusion that "normal" shoplifters, unlike professional thieves, are not real criminals.

Fifteen to twenty patients come to the Institute every week. They come from all social groups, from the poor pensioner to the senior civil servant. Most of them are between 25 and 40 years old.

Women predominate as they visit department stores more frequently than men. It is very rare to find old people among them as their code of norms has been strengthened by the course of time and does not give way so easily.

The examinations made on the patients are both numerous and varied. They include past illnesses, misuse of drugs, previous convictions, potential tenseness and aggression, mental disorders and investigations into the patient's condition on the day of the offence.

Professor de Boor believes that shoplifters should not come before courts in future but should be punished by paying fines that could rise to a considerable amount.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 February 1971)

Less hash available according to experts

Experts in this country are of the view that the "hash wave" here has passed its peak. Researchers working for the Caritas organisation can see indications that young people who wanted to escape from reality are turning less and less to hash and other drugs.

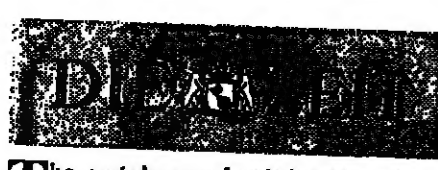
"Young people have had their fling at crossing authority, but they now find this uninteresting," researcher said at the establishment of an organisation set up in Freiburg to help people who have drug problems or who have become addicts.

According to their observations there has been a decline in drug-taking among school boys and girls and students.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 February 1971)

■ THE ECONOMY

Economic problems put the brake on many domestic reforms



The party's over, but it is taking a long time before the hangover wears off! The Social Democrat/Free Democrat government that wanted to do so many things in such a short time, that sowed the seeds of great expectations among so many people, is now having to reap disappointment.

Timorously and, needless to say, not unanimously the Brandt/Scheel government is admitting that it will have to postpone some of its reform plans in order to be able to carry out the others, the so-called *Kernreformen*.

At the Bundesbank in Frankfurt economic experts are able to decode the government's ciphers — they realise that the government has found it cannot run and is now learning how to walk.

But Bundesbank officials, whose policy of stabilisation of the Mark has only been recognised by the government and supported by them a little late, has had to spend a lot of time and effort trying unsuccessfully to puzzle out where the government's steps are going to take us.

The most important questions are: where will the economic axe fall in the next year or two, what government expenditure will still be made and what contribution will public spending make to future control of the industrial sector?

The Bundestag had passed the 1971 government spending programme before it was known how high revenue for the year would be.

All who wish to gain insight into the government's plans and receive some explanation of the decisions Bonn takes still have to rely in the main on hearsay.

They have to trust what they hear about questions of credit-raising for public spending and the shape of the programme of government spending. Verbal agreements are all that are available to clear up these points.

This was clearly demonstrated recently by the economic advisory council and the finance planning committee for government spending.

Statistics resulting from the extrapolation of mid-term financial planning to the year 1975 (mid-term financial planning always encompasses five years) were not available at this time. All that was known was that projecting mid-term financial planning to the year 1975 was not in itself sufficient.

What is most important is that certain ambitious plans will be postponed or buried and a number of exaggerated figures will be forgotten.

Until the day dawns when our financial planners are prepared to take these decisions and the zealous reformers can get back to the basis of financial realism and facts there are signs that the central government in Bonn and the Federal state and local governments will be steering an inflationary course.

This year alone they are prepared to heap twelve thousand million Marks-worth of new debts on their head.

The posts and railways want a further seven thousand million Marks. These figures amount to something like the amount of money the capital market has produced in the past two years for public and private borrowers.

Spending more than its means is sometimes the right or even the duty of the State. That is to say, when the economy needs a helping hand to get it out of a slump.

But when prices are still rising and the desire to invest has been growing in the private sector this is a false move and can be dangerous.

This is all the more so since the government's turning to the credit market for its finances will ensure that interest rates remain high. They will certainly stay too high for the private investor.

If the government wanted to carry out all its bold ambitious plans from its early days it would have to ensure continued recession. It would require more unemployment and more free production capacity so that there would be plenty of scope for government contracts to be carried out.

But there is neither unemployment nor free industrial capacity and so only two possibilities ramain:

*To keep taxes at the same level and adjust government expenditure so that it does not rise faster than the level of productivity. Or,

*Increase taxes so that private demand drops and there is room for government contracts to be fulfilled.

For this year at least Bonn has no choice but to pursue the former opportunity. It will also have to encourage the Federal state assemblies and local governments to take the same line. After this year it will be possible to raise taxes again as long as Bonn and the local governments consider their voters will swallow a higher burden of taxation, and they will be able to take advantage of our industry's desire to invest. This policy seems to have the approval of the Finance Minister Alex Möller.

Even before the fateful day, the Thursday following Ash Wednesday, when the Cabinet had to decide whether it would swallow pride and revise its financial planning ministers and observers in Bonn were agreed that they would not like to be in Alex Möller's shoes.

The past few months have shown that he finds it harder to gain insight into what is possible financially than does his colleague Professor Karl Schiller, the Economic Affairs Minister, or even the Chancellor himself. Möller, who likes to think of himself as a champion of domestic reforms, will not like having to call "rien ne va plus".

The Bundesbank is expecting that before this year is out government spending will have had a "continuing expansive effect". While it remains uncertain whether the economy really will calm down or whether it will start heating up again the official guidelines for an increase in government spending of twelve per cent will be exceeded by about a quarter.

Higher personnel and building costs alone will soak up this extra expenditure. No improvement seems to be in view for the next few years. For in addition to the increased expenditure for building roads, universities and other important projects the Bonn government must take other factors into consideration, namely repayments to Britain and America according to the exchange equalisation agreement; improvements to the infrastructure of Nato; expenditure involved in rationalisation programmes for agriculture in Europe.

Not even the Opposition can be joyous at the news that reforms must be shelved. Bonn cannot demand more from the capital market than this has to give. And it will not be possible to draw on the economic stabilisation reserves placed by Bonn and the states with the Bundesbank yetawhile however much zealous reformers may wish to.

Dieter Piel

(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)

Bundesbank clings to tight credit policies

Suppositions, aspirations, contradictions. These are the catchphrases that reflect most clearly the present state of the debates on the industrial sector of the economy.

One leading economics journal that took great pains — or perhaps great pleasure — in doing a comparative study of the economic diagnoses at present bandied about came to the conclusion that the man in the street has less chance than ever of estimating the economic situation and predicting future trends despite the reams of material that are available on the subject.

Once again it seems that the economic soothsayers are overburdened with work. All that is certain so far is that the boom is past and the industrial sector of the economy has levelled out.

But that is about as far as the wise men of economics are able to agree. They then part company and tread the dangerous road of prognoses, many of which must be false. If those involved in shaping the economy follow a false line trouble will ensue.

With so many differing views being expressed another fact of which we can be sure is that only one can be right.

There are two extremes — the one says that there are still clear signs of an economic imbalance and therefore it is still too early to start relaxing the restrictions and setting the economy on an expansive course again.

The other extreme says that the brakes must be released decisively and immediately. This group, with the Federal Republic Institute for Economic Research based in Berlin in the vanguard, has once again urged the government and Bundesbank to get things moving again. Anyone who expected the Central Bank Committee to bow to these exhortations was once again disappointed.

The Bundesbank's recent economic report did not state its case outright, but it was easy to read between the lines that it has no intention yetawhile of implementing the long-awaited relaxation of credit restrictions.

Now the Central Bank Committee has learnt that an overheated economy cannot be cooled down by monetary measures alone. Market data on supply and demand, which are vital for price trends, cannot be influenced by such policies except on the periphery.

The Bundesbank feels that once again it has been left alone by Bonn in its fight to keep the Mark stable and for political and psychological reasons it has to give some kind of sign. The sooner Bonn and both sides of industry take stock of the situation the sooner the Central Bank Committee can take the pressure off the economic brakes.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 20 February 1971)

Erhard Eppler['s] aid policies com[e] under attack

Following heated debates on Ostp[…] economic policies and edu[…] programmes the government's de[…]ment aid plans have now led to po[…]tion with the resultant tension th[…] creates on the domestic politics [..] field.

Up until a short while ago there se[…] to be a fair degree of unity on de[…]ment aid policies among the p[…]. Recently, however, Erhard Eppler, Minister responsible for overseas a[…]grammes has more and more […] dragged into the general accu[…] against the SPD/FDP government t[…] is steering towards socialism furtively.

The specific accusation against E[…] Eppler is that he is dragging ideo[…] into development aid, which has a[…] been free from ideological considera[…].

This accusation presumably re[…] Eppler's tenet that the developme[…] schemes must more than ever be di[…] at the requirements of the "Third W[…]" and benefit a broader section o[…] population of these countries.

The government has recently a[…] Minister Eppler's demands as its ow[…] set new guidelines for the Feder[…] public's development aid programm[…] the next ten years.

At the heart of the new concept i[…] plan to embark on fewer isolated pr[…] and direct the aid schemes at countri[…] a whole.

This means that our aid will fit in […] with the overall plans of the […] developed countries. To the rationali[…] this is an obvious line to take. In prac[…] however, development aid schem[…] not operating along such logical lin[…].

The Federal Republic has along […] other countries been responsible for […]ing with "development ruins", pro[…] that have turned out to be white […]phants and have taken more from […] country in question than they hav[…] to it.

The new concept requires better [plan]ning on the part of the recipient co[…] assistance in this planning and a […] responsibility on the part of the re[…] in the implementation of the plans.

The government's plan to relax defin[…] requirements and lay greater stress […] multilateral aid via major internatio[…] aid organisations also falls into […] concept.

Up until now the definition of deve[…]ment aid was, generally speaking, to […] developing countries to help themse[…]. This will not change. But the […] concept states for the first time […] concrete terms what must be d[…]. Development aid is to help fight u[nem]ployment, to promote career educa[…] schemes and to help developing cou[…] formulate their own plans for […] future.

Erhard Eppler takes the view that […] only thing this scheme has to do […] ideology is the way in which it b[…] down the ideological aspect of deve[…]ment aid. On this score he can c[…] witness the original objective of […] Ministry for Economic Cooperatio[n] […] which he is the head. This was to […] markets for our exports, to exte[nd] […] free enterprise economy to countri[…] the "Third World" and to isolate […] GDR internationally.

The first two Ministers for Deve[…]ment Aid, Walter Scheel and Hans-J[…] Wischnewski acted along these lines […] the outset Eppler also followed […] tracks. The attacks against him […] started when he really got down to […] task of doing what his Ministry […] supposed to be doing.

Udo Berg[…]

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 February 19[71])

BUSINESS

Carl Zeiss shifts emphasis from development and research to sales

"The favourite will lose," the London representative of the optics firm Carl […]s said categorically to a bookmaker. […]h were in the stands at a racecourse […]where in England and were watching horses through field-glasses.

No, the bookmaker said. Hoping to […]ke a quick profit he hastily took the […]erman's bet on an outsider. But in fact […]e favourite was left behind and the outsider won.

With his field-glasses the Zeiss rep had […]en able to see signs of tension in the […]vourite even before the off, whereas the outsider was obviously in top form and […]ring to go.

It appears that the bookmaker's glasses were nowhere near so good as the Zeiss binoculars. Enviously he admitted that […] product of Zeiss of Jena would have given him a better view of the start.

This story comes from the turn of the century, but it is still related with a few […]ry grins at the Zeiss works in Oberkochen and there are those who swear it is true.

In those days it was only necessary to look through field glasses to see that Zeiss led the field in optics and presumably their rep managed to sell at least one pair to the beaten bookmaker! Zeiss was a mark of exceptional quality and technology.

Today, however, it is not sufficient for Zeiss to put into practice all their optical and fine mechanical knowhow in their attempt to stay ahead of competitors. Zeiss has had to branch out.

In the past its factories were a meeting place of scientists where problems involving lenses and skilled mechanics were solved, but now the company has had to diversify. It has virtually split in three and one third of it now deals with electronics.

Their factories have developed electronic control gear which can, for instance move tiny preparations such as living cells, which have a diameter of a fraction of a millimetre in stages of a half of a thousandth of a millimetre so that they can be analysed under a micro-photometer.

In the manufacturing process electronic calculating equipment does not lead to direct immediate rationalisation as in other processes in industry. It tends rather to expand the framework within which problems in optics can be solved with economically acceptable efforts, and within which the solutions to these problems can be put into practice in the technical processes of manufacture.

While mathematicians might ponder for months over measurements for a versatile lens a computer can work these out in a matter of hours or even minutes.

At the factory in Aalen, Westphalia, manufacturing lenses for eye-glasses there is an electronic data-processing machine which can swallow up the prescription prepared by an ophthalmologist, process it and work out any one of twelve million possible combinations of thickness and curvature of glass as well as the strength of the lens.

Just how far Zeiss have advanced into the field of technology and electronics is shown by the figures for the research and development sectors of this "miniature university" as the firm often calls itself.

Of the eight thousand employees at the Zeiss Foundation factories (not the entire Zeiss group) in Oberkochen, Aalen and Göttingen over eight hundred are employed in the research and development laboratories.

They have at their disposal eleven per cent of the firm's turnover, more than thirty million Marks each year. This major investment in research and development is today directed to a great extent in the direction of special electronic measuring, computing and control equipment.

The production of certain types of scientific equipment has now increased to about forty per cent of the firm's output and with its supplies to the world of science Zeiss now earns about two thirds of its overall turnover.

Zeiss has by-and-large no opportunity for buying electronic control equipment or developing such equipment through a registered electronics company.

For one thing the tasks that these pieces of equipment would have to undertake on the scientific programme of the Zeiss Foundation are too specialised.

The other major factor that rules out their use is that the number of items required would not be sufficient for series-produced equipment.

One clear example of this is the so-called Scanning-Microscope-Photometer, which is itself a glowing example of the function of electronics. This is one of the major achievements of Carl Zeiss and visitors to their factories are proudly shown this piece of equipment.

The light beam of the photometer is so fine that, for example, a preparation to be analysed, in size no more than one twentieth by one twentieth of a millimetre, can be measured in no less than 10,000 different places for its transparency.

This facility for reading transparency in so many places means that a literally infallible measurement of the concentration of organic substances can be taken, or malignant cells can be located.

Another example of the outstanding achievements of Zeiss technology — what foreign manufacturer could economically produce electronic steering equipment for Zeiss for two giant telescopes to turn the reflector which weighs several tons so that it follows the stars and catches the light of even the weakest and most distant star?

And so the problem of economics demands that scientists must get down to hard work, or to put it another way, the economic problems that arise in the face of constantly rising production costs per item place increasing emphasis on the business decisions taken by the Carl Zeiss Foundation factories, as the Chairman of the Board, Dr Gerhard Kühn has stressed.

Consistent with this is his statement that Zeiss will have to strengthen its scientific side still further, since the manufacturing programme is the best way of guaranteeing for Zeiss with its "monopoly of quality" as Dr Kühn calls it, the most profitable leeway between yield and costs.

The proportion of owner's capital resources plus pension reserves with the nature of owner's capital resources to the balance sheet total in the Carl Zeiss Foundation is more than sixty per cent compared with an average of forty-six per cent gross in joint stock companies.

This programme for manufacturing equipment for their own usage will be carried out at the expense of some consumer items that will have to be dropped, but *not* lenses for spectacles, on which Zeiss is concentrating.

Thus the developments in the amateur photography sector of the firm, Zeiss Ikon, and as Dr Kühn himself said, "the breakthrough into the technology of photography was very valuable in helping to streamline our manufactoring programme for scientific equipment."

But the first essential for the firm's policy is a similar streamlining of the scientific equipment sector in order to make this equipment more readily saleable to a wider market.

Departments at Zeiss must, Dr Kühn said, "be instilled with the idea that their products must earn money."

With a background of service to the sciences the Zeiss Foundation will in future be looking closely at all its development projects to see if they are likely to be profitable.

Winfried Münster

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 20 February 1971)

Federal Republic's smallest citizens are big business

Garden dwarfs must be beautiful. They should have a large head, a beard and a pointed hat. Turban-wearing creatures and hobgoblins dressed up as caricatures are not in favour. They steal nobody's heart away!

Enthusiasts for the porcelain or plastic, garden or balcony decorations stick firmly to the belief that although the garden dwarf may change his style of jacket and trousers according to fashion his pointed cap must remain and must never be changed.

Plastic gnomes are much in favour with house-and-garden enthusiasts in this country. Feelings towards these inanimate objects range, according to Infra[t]est, from passionate pleasure to complete madness.

This is in a country where every night television advertisements are punctuated [by] the antics of a charming gang of gnomes called the Mainzelmännchen, who [he]lp to keep viewers' attention pinned on the screen while the ads run.

As on TV so in the front or back garden. Almost two thirds of the people [in] this country have, according to an Allensbach surve, a "positive attitude" towards these garden decorations.

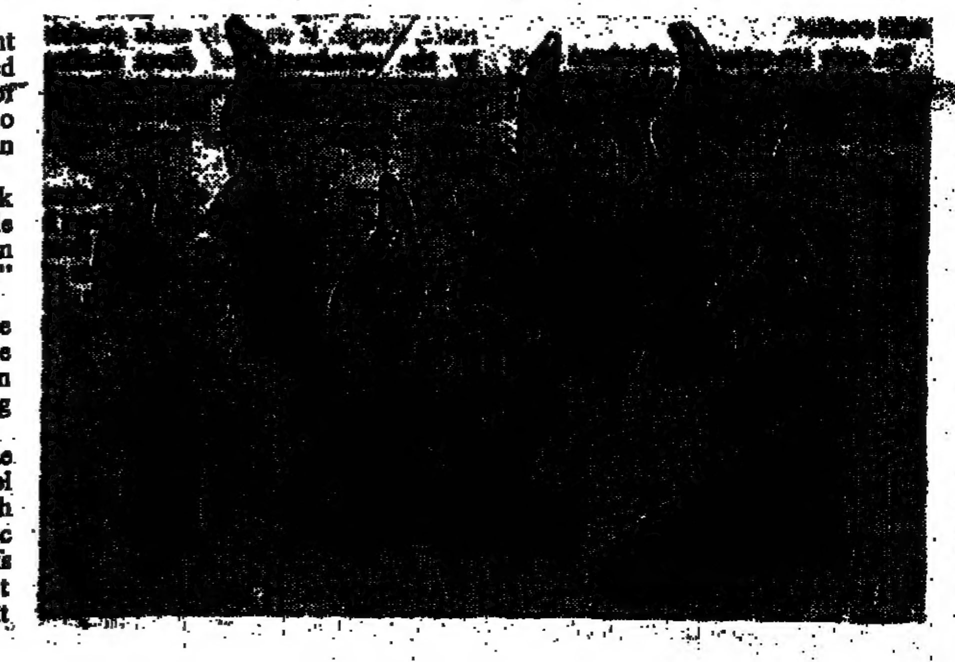
The proof of the pudding is in the order books of firms making the little creatures, where growth rates of fifteen [to] twenty per cent annually are nothing out of the ordinary.

Even in the slump years 1966/67 the boom in garden dwarfs did not cool down. *Die Zeit* satirically said that with the population in the Federal Republic decreasing and the prolific garden dwarfs multiplying mathematicians should not have a hard time working out how long it will be before there are more dwarfs than people!

Already one household in ten has a gnome. According to estimates of Heissner, the largest manufacturer of gnomes in this country, there are already about six or seven million of them. Each year the factories produce over one million more. Heissner in Lauterbach, Hesse, produces about two thirds of the total. These range in size from seven centimetres to about a metre, which is the size of a child.

Apart from Heissner there are four other firms producing these popular ornaments. A number of them are exported to other countries where keen gardeners decorate their lawns with the gnomes, who are seen pushing wheelbarrows, wielding rakes and in short doing everything that real gardeners do. They are considered to be the epitome of German keenness, morality and *Gemütlichkeit*.

The best foreign markets for our gnomes are the Anglo- Saxon countries.



Heissner exports forty per cent of its gnomes. The average purchaser of a gnome owns his own home with a garden or tends an allotment. He is generally a member of the petty bourgeois middle classes.

Surveys and observations have shown that people are more prejudiced about garden dwarfs as their income brackets get higher and with better education, than if they have been brought up in what *Die Zeit* calls the "aesthetic kindergarten".

An Allensbach survey showed that only about nineteen per cent of those who have completed their *Abitur* want to know about garden dwarfs whereas 66 per cent of those with only *Volksschule* behind them are in favour of them.

The "epitome of kitsch" can be bought for as little as 1 Mark 20 Pfennigs. Some of Heissner's biggest gnomes cost as much as one hundred Marks, however. Happy mediums such as twenty or thirty-Mark gnomes are the most popular.

Much of the production of the dwarfs is still done by hand. It takes about fourteen days to complete a porcelain dwarf and send it on its way to the allotments. Heissner employs 125 full-time workers of which fifty make their dwarfs at home.

Plastic gnomes can be made much quicker. They are machine finished and make up 65 per cent of Heissner's production.

Werner Benkhoff

(Handelsblatt, 23 February 1971)

Garden dwarfs to please father, to please son! (Photo: Heissner KG)

■ AUTOMOBILES

Manufacturers concentrate more on car safety techniques

DIE ZEIT

Any number of motorists still believe they can ward off the impact of a head-on collision with a stationary obstacle with their arms and legs. They are much mistaken.

As a rule the arms can withstand fifty kiloponds, a kilopond being the amount of pressure a weight of one kilogramme exerts on its base, and a pair of legs can at best withstand 75 kiloponds.

Yet at a speed of forty kilometres an hour (25 mph) the force of impact on the upper part of the body can amount to anything between 100 and 3,000 kiloponds.

This force can only be offset by the sections of the vehicle in front of and behind the passenger compartment being able to absorb enough impact for the passenger cell to retain its shape.

As long ago as 1951 the well-known automobile designer Bela Barenyi patented something of this kind. He constructed a car body consisting of a rigid safety cell and front and rear ends that progressively deformed — concertinaed, that is.

With a combination of this kind the force of impact can, relatively speaking, be softened. There is no other way of dealing with the problem, as the following three examples show:

— All three car body zones are designed to absorb impact. As a result the entire car is squashed together like a concertina on impact, seriously endangering the lives of the passengers.

— All three zones are designed to be rigid. As a result there is little deformation of the car body but the force of impact is transmitted almost entirely to the passengers.

— The front and rear ends are designed to remain rigid and the interior to absorb the force of impact. As a result the front and rear ends are squashed together with dismal consequences for the passengers.

All major manufacturers are working on design improvements. Their main concern is to determine how short the deformation distance, the concertina zone, that is, can be without making the likely strain on the human body intolerable.

Importance assistance is being lent by the US National Aeronautics and Space Administration with its data on acceleration and braking of spacecraft. The motor industry uses trauma-indicating dummies, traumatology being the science of accident research, but many questions have yet to be answered.

The specifications laid down on 23 December 1970 for this country's safety car make definite demands on the designs to be submitted by domestic motor manufacturers in respect of the car body.

— At a speed of eighty kilometres an hour (fifty mph) the driver and passengers of the car must sustain no serious injuries in a head-on collision with a stationary obstacle.

— They must also survive without serious injury the car turning turtle and landing on its roof at speeds of up to 112 kilometres an hour (seventy mph).

Bearing in mind that at a speed of fifty kilometres an hour (thirty mph) the collision driver, even wearing a safety belt, is exposed to a force seventy times that of the Earth's speed, equivalent to about five tons, the technical problems that remain to be solved are obviously enormous.

The logical conclusion is that all small cars must cease production if these two spectacular demands are to be met. And what about front-wheel drive lorries and buses? They have no concertina zone at all.

Disregarding these difficulties there remain a number of problems to be solved: What about door locks, for instance?

There may be no statistics in this country as to the number of times passengers have been catapulted out of cars because the doors broke open but according to a recent report from the United States being catapulted out of the vehicle is the major cause of death in car accidents, accounting for 41 per cent of fatalities.

This too is a problem that motor manufacturers in this country have borne in mind for some years, though by no means all of them have drawn the appropriate conclusions.

It has, for instance, been demonstrated that standard tongue locks break open as soon as the car body is stretched by a centimetre to a centimetre and a half (half an inch or so).

All this needs is a side-on collision, as a result of which the driver or passengers sitting on the side in question are thrown against the door and out.

In this day and age only safety locks should be used, particularly locks that stop the jambs from being forced apart. The tap locks used by Daimler-Benz are an example of what can be done in this field.

The sides of car bodies are another weak point as far as most motor vehicles are concerned. To judge by the state cars often appear to be in after quite minor accidents you might think that some manufacturers only visualise bumper-to-bumper collisions.

Yet accidents resulting from the side of a car being rammed account for nearly twenty per cent of the total, which is a not inconsiderable proportion.

A surprising number of them are fatal or serious, consisting for the most part of grave head and chest wounds. There is accordingly every justification for insisting that the doors of the safety car be reinforced.

What, for that matter, about the roof? Although the number of injuries sustained in connection with car roofs is frequently overestimated the safety car will include concertina roof sections.

Even at astonishingly low speeds serious injuries can occur, particularly when parts of the body collide with rigid or protacting objects in the car interior.

When a car overturns there is not as a rule too much damage. It is generally battered at a number of points, no one of which has to bear the whole impact.

If the car first lands on its own roof, though, the people in it only stand a reasonable chance of surviving provided that the roof is soundly designed and driver and passengers are wearing safety belts.

Information should soon be forthcoming about how motor vehicle designers intend with this and othe;problems relating to car bodies.

At the end of this year a document based on the package book of safety specifications but paying special attention to bodywork is to be published.

Karl-Heinz Sömisch
(DIE ZEIT, 26 February 1971)



Telephone mystei

The clear voice in the telephone ... conveys no impression of the com... path which the transmitted wo... followed. A number of calls ... conducted simultaneously over ... the same line in order to make ... possible use of the expensive co... paths. While this transmission ... has hitherto been solved in long... networks by means of carrier-f... techniques, the now well-... code modulation process (PCM) ... new possibilities, particularly in ... of local networks. The use of ... technique in the future could hen... remove the need to lay new ... Siemens furnished the first experi... PCM trial route on behalf of the De... Bundespost 3 years ago. Further ... tions have now been commissio... 1971.

(Photo...

Direct dialling between this country and Japan

The first official direct-dial long-distance telephone call between this country and Japan on 16 February began with a technical hitch. Georg Leber, Bonn's Minister of Transport, and Ambassador Franz Kraft in Tokyo failed to make contact.

Yet only ten minutes beforehand a dry run of the new link in the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications had proved a success at the first attempt.

Subscriber trunk dialling between this country and overseas, first the United States, now Japan, has been introduced within the space of three years, during which time the Bundespost has made generations of progress in terms of intercontinental telecommunications.

As recently as 1968 all calls to and from Japan wended their laborious manual way via the United States. The connection was made via Frankfurt and Oakland, California.

The exchange in Oakland could only dial a limited number of Japanese exchanges directly and as often as not had to call on the assistance of Tokyo, not least because of language difficulties.

Calls to and from Japan were made considerably easier, not to mention less expensive, on 1 April 1968, when a direct line from Frankfurt to Tokyo via Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union was inaugurated.

Direct dialling does not travel this route, though. It was only made possible by the introduction of direct dialling between this country and the United States, which cost the Bundespost ten million Marks' worth of capital investment.

The mere provision of a sufficient number of lines is not enough. If there is to be direct subscriber dialling from country to country considerable sums of money must be invested in making the vastly different dialling and transmission techniques tally.

In Japan some 1,900 towns can be dialled directly, which is more than can be said for neighbouring France and Austria, let alone Italy or Spain, where only large towns can be dialled without the operator's assistance and even then only after a number of vain attempts as a rule.

As a matter of principle only subscribers whose own numbers consist of seven figures can dial the Uni... directly.

Technical differences are also the ... son why, for the time being ... subscribers in Frankfurt, Bonn ... nich can dial directly to Osaka ... The ten million Marks the Bu... always short of cash as it is, in... the new link were only enough ... up these three cities.

In view of the fact that Düss... such a thriving Japanese commu... perhaps, rather surprising that B... Munich came first.

Since inauguration of the di... between Frankfurt and Tokyo th... ago the number of calls has ... startlingly. Before 1969 calls f... country to Tokyo were few ... between; now there are 1,600 ... calls a month.

As for direct dialling, the A... have once again lent a hand. Di... are routed by transatlantic cable ... York, overland to Oakland ... either via cable or by satellite to ...

Operators are not involved at ... of the proceedings. A comput... which line to use and can switch ... mid-call for economy reasons ... only a limited number of lines ... underwater cables and satellite ... cations are an expensive busine...

H. Joachim El...
(DIE WELT, ...

■ OUR WORLD

What do Lotto winners with their winnings?

Investigators from the Social-Political seminar of the University of Cologne have been able to investigate the financial affairs of 497 Lotto winners. These people voluntarily made available to the investigating team the secrets of their bank accounts and cash boxes, information that has not before been made public. Lotto firms maintain a rigid silence and discretion about the sums that they pay out to Lotto winners.



The 30 men in this Hagen Lotto syndicate, all of them between 68 and 86, have recently won 500,000 Marks. They staked only 50 Pfennigs each but drew a share of 16,000 Marks after the group win. (Photo: dpa)

"What do Lotto winners do with their winnings? " was the first question asked by the team, commissioned to do the investigation by the industrial institute in Cologne. A total of 1,034 Lotto winners were sent questionnaires, their names and addresses supplied by Lotto itself, and 48 per cent or 497 winners sent back the forms filled out.

Over half of the winners who did reply took the attitude that economists and research workers should not intrude and what they had done with their winnings was their private affair. They retreated behind a veil of silence. Nevertheless the results of the investigation can be regarded as fairly representative.

A director of Nordwest-Lotto, Herr Lamers from Münster expressed the view, and the investigation tended to confirm this view, that the winners made sensible use of their winnings. Herr Lamers said: "Responsible handling of money increases *with increased wealth*." The catchphrase "Easy come, easy go" is not applicable at all to people who win money in the Lotto. Their sudden wealth does not go to their heads.

All Lotto winners said repeatedly that they had invested their money in savings accounts of one kind or another, investments that would lead to an increase of the capital sum. The first thought is the acquisition of capital wealth. Ideas of buying furniture, a car and their own home only come much later.

Most Lotto winners make a great show of the business-like way in which they have used their money. Most winners place their money in a business or even found a business of their own.

Most winners consider a healthy cushion against hard times, putting something away for a rainy day, the best use that winnings can be put to.

The vast majority of Lotto winners divide wealth into two sections, property and liquid assets. Liquid assets were taken by the winners questioned in the investigation to mean savings on account and insurance policies. Property was taken to mean furniture, a car, a house or flat.

Winners who only received a small sum in their winnings placed their money in stocks and shares, purchased accommodation that could be rented or put their money in a small business or part of a small business.

With winnings of over 75,000 Marks winners placed their money in investments that yielded a good income. More than half the winners in this category followed this pattern.

But big-time winners, the kings of the Lotto, who had received from 150,000 to 500,000 Marks were not all interested in placing their money in stocks and shares and ventures that gave good returns. Winners in the 300,000 Mark category and above put half their wealth into stocks and shares and the other half on deposit in the bank generally.

Approximately ten per cent of all winners questioned, irrespective of whether they had won less or more than 500,000 Marks, put some of their winnings aside for charitable purposes. Every fifth winner who was a Lotto king, that is with more than 500,000 Marks, made a donation of some sort. The lesser winners also made donations.

Winners who answered the questionnaire said that they had also made gifts to their relatives and friends – 38.3 out of every hundred.

The investigation showed that winners of the Lotto were not immediately mad keen on travel. Only one in every four admitted that some of the winnings had been put aside to finance a trip. Only 14.7 out of every hundred winners with prizes of up to 7,000 Marks treated themselves to a trip. In the 300,000 to 500,000-Mark category the figure was 38 out of every hundred.

Only a few – 6.9 out of every hundred – took out life insurance. Every third winner bought a new, or more expensive, car. Only four out of every hundred people in the small win category, up to 7,000 Marks, allocated some of their winnings to the purchase of an object of artistic worth. One in ten of those who hit the jackpot said that they had spent part of their winnings on an *objet d'art* or two.

Most winners want to use their money to make their life easier. Over fifty per cent spent heavily on furniture with their winnings. Of the small-time winners only one in three managed to find enough to buy furniture, but 66 per cent of those who hit the bullseye stocked up their house with costly items.

Hans Willenweber

(Hannoversche Presse, 23 February 1971)

Two-thirds favou[r] life in small towns

KielerNachrichten

More than two thirds of the p[...] in this country would prefer [...] in a small town with less than 5[...] inhabitants, according to a st[...] made by the Federal Ministry [...] Interior dealing with the accommo[...] preferences of people in this countr[...]

A quarter of the population [...] prefer to live in a city with from 10[...] to 500,000 inhabitants. Only fo[...] cent had any desire to live in a maj[...]

It is estimated that only about [...] per cent of people in this country [...] plans to move to a major city a[...] time in the future. On the other h[...] per cent of people at present livi[...] major city would prefer to live in [...] town of less than 50,000 inhab[...] Two-fifths would prefer to live in [...] city of less than half a million popu[...]

The vast majority of people wh[...] present living in medium-sized an[...] communities expect to continue [...] small communities in the eighties.

It is apparent that there is not su[...] attraction for people in this cou[...] live in large cities, as is som[...] believed.

The reason for this attitude to [...] large cities, in the view of Ministry [...] Interior experts, is that peopl[...] worried about noise and air poll[...] They are also critical of mistakes in [...] planning, inadequate organisatio[...] living conditions in large town[...] amenities, such as refuse dump[...] dumps for worn out cars as well a[...] high land prices that are demanded [...] land in cities. High rents are a [...] deterrent.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 February [...])

Why do young hitch hikers take to the road?

Every year, when millions set off on organised holidays, hordes of young people set out on their organised trips to the South, either by train or plane, but more frequently by rule of thumb. From the beginning of summer thousands of them stand alongside the main roads of Europe, making signs, often oddly dressed. They stand at the entrance routes to the autobahns, avoided as rascals of the road and causing anxiety sometimes, laughed at as romantics and envied as individualists.

A study has been made of their motives for travel under such uncomfortable conditions commissioned by the Federal Republic agency for youth exchanges in Bonn and the Starnberg tourist investigation agency.

Authoress Karin Lehnert-Berger interviewed 100 young hitch hikers between the ages of 16 and 25 in youth hostels at Vlissingen, The Hague, Brussels, Heist-aan-Zee, Boulogne-sur-mer, Tours, Anglet, Biarritz, San Sebastian, Sètes, Cassi and Marseilles.

Young hitch hikers fell into three main groups. There were the young girls from Britain or France, usually minors, who were looking for a position as au pair somewhere. Most of them travelled "with the luck of the road" and had no thoughts for the dangers. Illegal work-seekers were often offered doubtful means of a livelihood.

The second group included students or young people learning a trade who, because they had little money, could only go south by means of hitch hiking. They tried to earn travelling expenses by asking for money with pavement drawings or by singing in bars en route.

The third group included young people who had run away from home. Some were looking for another world, some were just running away from themselves, the need for security was overcome by a thirst for adventure.

The student who was considered idle and easy-going at home, in a youth hostel abroad tutored others free of charge. He has decided to escape from it all in order to win back his own selfconfidence. Or the young working lad from a broken marriage who is refused admittance to the Foreign Legion, now makes music in Marseilles.

The Federal Republic consulate in Marseilles has to send back every month on average during the height of summer 120 young people, mainly girls, who have been found on the streets wandering about without money.

Young hitch hikers frequently say that they are on the road seeking adventure, "just like in films or in the newspapers." But most of them are basically in a conflict situation, either with troubles at home or difficulties in their work. Most of them regard the flight as a short break from their troubles, "which they would rather not think about," or they would "jump off a cliff".

Half the hitch hikers interviewed had fairly definite ideas about their work and jobs. They looked upon hitch hiking as a cheap means of travel. For this group of travellers hitch hiking can be an enrich[...] experience. Their outlooks are wide[...] association with other people helps [...] to maturity and they are better abl[...] understand difficulties that face o[...] people.

Matters are quite different for th[...] whose travels are a flight from a conf[...] situation. These young people told Fr[...] Lehnert-Berger that they did not wa[...] reflect on their situation and on [...] frustrations that had brought them i[...] conflict with society. They rejected [...] traditional forms of learning but at [...] same time they claimed they co[...] understand the value of learning.

To aid troubled hitch hikers Fr[...] Lehnert-Berger suggests that advice [...] res should be set up, for instance [...] Marseilles, that could be staffed [...] social workers trained to help yo[...] people. Karin Lehnert-Berger also sug[...] ted a mobile aid service that could [...] contact with young hitch hikers at a[...] bahn exits and entrances.

The student study group also sugg[...] that social workers should set up sho[...] youth hostels, so as to be easily avail[...] to young people. But this suggestion [...] be approved by social workers the[...] selves. The financial aspect, according [...] Karin Lehnert-Berger, should be cove[...] by government allocations for yo[...] projects.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 18 February 1971)

■ SPORT

Thomas Zacharias – high jumper with dash and style



High-jumper Thomas Zacharias in action (Photos: Nordbild)

[I]f ever there were an individualist in athletics it is Thomas Zacharias. Twen[ty-]four and a high-jumper by discipline he [cr]eates a very dashing impression with his [fa]shionable calf-length black boots and [ha]lf-length black overcoat.

Of late his hair has been cut a good deal [sh]orter than it used to be, so much that [pe]ople have asked him about it. He is a [st]udent reading sociology and politics, a [to]p-flight athlete and the son of enter[ta]iner Helmut Zacharias.

Combining competitive sport and Marx[is]m-Leninism he would dearly love to [a]dd footnotes to this thumbnail sketch. [H]e has often sought to reconcile the [c]ontradiction between the two by poin[t]ing out that he would like with the aid [o]f sport to reduce by harmless means the [t]ension created by his education.

And like all children of well-known [f]athers he feels that his father's populari[t]y somehow casts him in a minor role. "Ah yes, and that's your son, of course," he has all too often heard people comment when the two of them met show business people.

This probably sparked off the desire to be first in some field or other. It is not so easy to escape a compulsion of this kind. Other things in life are less complicated, viewing the world as one's living-room, for instance. At Tempelhof airport, Berlin, there is always a mad rush from the departure lounge across the tarmac to the waiting aircraft as soon as the signal is given. Thomas Zacharias loves leaving the others standing so as to get to the gangway first and be able to stretch his legs out in one of the front seats.

His training schedules shed a little more light on the man. All he does now is jump. Not even in training does he sprint or throw the javelin or pole-vault. He takes his run-up, getting the rhythm right, delaying the last pace, braces himself, jumps, flies horizontally over the bar and lands on the foam rubber.

He practises time and time again, first 1.60 metres, then maybe 1.80 metres, paying special attention first to one detail, then to another. Ideas suddenly occur to him and all the time he works away at his mistakes.

An outsider cannot understand how anyone can devote years to a single movement. "But once it has you in its spell you cannot stop."

Zacharias does not think much of weight-lifting, which is considered to be the staple diet of winter training. "The weights are too cold," he facetiously informs people who bother to ask why.

If something is no fun there is no point in doing it, he says. It will be to no effect anyway. This may not be the way life is but why should it not be the way sport is? Yet who can afford to adopt this approach all the time?

Thomas Zacharias, who has held the national record since last autumn with a jump of 2.20 metres (7ft 2.5ins), tired of the high-jump at one stage, though. He would have given it up in 1969 had it not been for the Sports Aid Foundation lending him a hand.

There have been any number of sarcastic comments about a Zacharias accepting a financial shot in the arm from the Sports Aid Foundation but he is not worried. He far less relishes the idea of having to rely on the family.

At present he is the most stylish high-jumper in the country, head and shoulders above the rest. Even without muscles bulging after session after session at the weights he reckons he could jump 2.22 metres (7ft 3.5ins) on a good day, though it will take him longer and longer as he always starts at a relatively low height.

As a rule he starts off at 1.90 or 1.95, at times at 1.80 metres even, with the result that it takes him up to thirteen jumps to reach his target height.

He has grown accustomed to his own particular rotutine, the one which keeps him best in trim. Fair enough. Last year in Frankfurt, he says, he realised just before the first jump in an important meeting that he had left his shorts in the changing-room. He returned to make his first jump with the bar at two metres, still child's play for him, but found he had lost his momentum.

In one field he imposes compulsion on himself, in another he tries to combat it. May Zacharias long experiment!

Robert Hartmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 20 February 1971)

Munich and Kiel have the better of rising Olympic costs

Financing next year's Munich Olympics no longer presents any problems, says Willi Daume, president of the organising committee.

With total expenditure on preparations, running the Games, sports facilities and road and rail access to the tune of 1,741 million Marks the sum to be raised by the Federal government, the states of Bavaria and Schleswig-Holstein and the Olympic cities of Munich and Kiel will, after deduction of revenue, amount to 784 million Marks.

"If the Bundestag decides in favour of minting the proposed 100-Mark piece in gold we will even end up with a surplus of 200 million Marks or so," Daume maintains.

He objects to assertions that the increase over expenditure as originally planned is excessive. Daume points out that at all stages of planning care has been taken to ensure that Olympic sports facilities will serve a useful purpose after the event.

"One crucial factor is that objects of lasting value are built in a reasonable way. Despite much pressure and by and large in the face of public opposition we have resisted the temptation to build outsize arenas that could easily have been filled during the Games.

"Our sports facilities are in some cases a good deal smaller than their counterparts in Melbourne, Rome, Tokyo and Mexico City but they will be just the right size afterwards. The Olympics will leave behind a model housing estate, an ideal students' colony and so on."

Günther Bantzer, Chief Burgomaster of Kiel, recently submitted an interim financial report, commenting that a decade's progress had been made in infra-structure by means of the Olympic building programme.

At the present stage the total cost of the Kiel Olympic facilities will amount to roughly 82.2 million Marks, 8.7 million of which must definitely be paid by the city. Kiel has already paid 5.7 million Marks of this sum.

(DIE WELT, 20 February 1971)

Harald Norpoth is still running strong




Harald Norpoth, this country's most successful long-distance runner of the sixties, tried himself out for the Munich Olympics next year at the indoor athlethics meeting against Spain in Berlin's Deutschlandhalle recently, setting up a new indoor world record for the 1,500 metres of 3min. 37.8sec., 2.9 seconds better than the fastest time ever run by Jazy of France.

"Over the weeks beforehand I trained as I intend doing this time next year. I ran twice a day several times a week but never more than thirty kilometres, taking care to do quality work by my own standards."

Norpoth knew what he was aiming at by putting in such intensive training. "Michel Jazy's 3min. 40.7sec. had long been due for improvement. I wanted to cover the distance in less than 3min. 40sec. Unfortunately we started off a little too slowly..."

His personal best for the 1,500 metres on a cinder track is 3min. 39.7sec., a time he notched up in the meeting against Poland in Warsaw on 17 September 1966.

"I was feeling very much tail-endish at that stage of the season," he recalls. "At bottom I wasn't enjoying my running all that much any longer." Since when he has been under-rated over a distance he particularly likes.

Ever since becoming national junior champion in Neuwied in 1960 with a (for those days) sensational 8min. 36sec. for the 3,000 metres Harald Norpoth has kept in the running.

For more than a decade he has been reliable, a stalwart, has set up a number of amazing records but has never taken unnecessary risks and never extended himself to the full.

You could call it prudent self-restraint. It is certainly the reason why Norpoth's career has lasted so long. He has had bursts of record-breaking but has taken care not to burn himself up.

He is already thinking in terms of Munich. "Never yet have I stretched myself to the limit but training over the last few weeks has shown me what reserves I still have. I just still enjoy my running."

Heinz Vogel

(DIE WELT, 16 February 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5.—
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville) F.C.F.A. 30.—		France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa) Makuta 7.—		Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc. 1.—	Costa Rica	C 0.85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.60	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—	Cuba	P 0.13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.85	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	5 p	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6.—	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.60	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1.50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0.25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guyana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0.60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4.40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft 1.—	Libya	60 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.60	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		